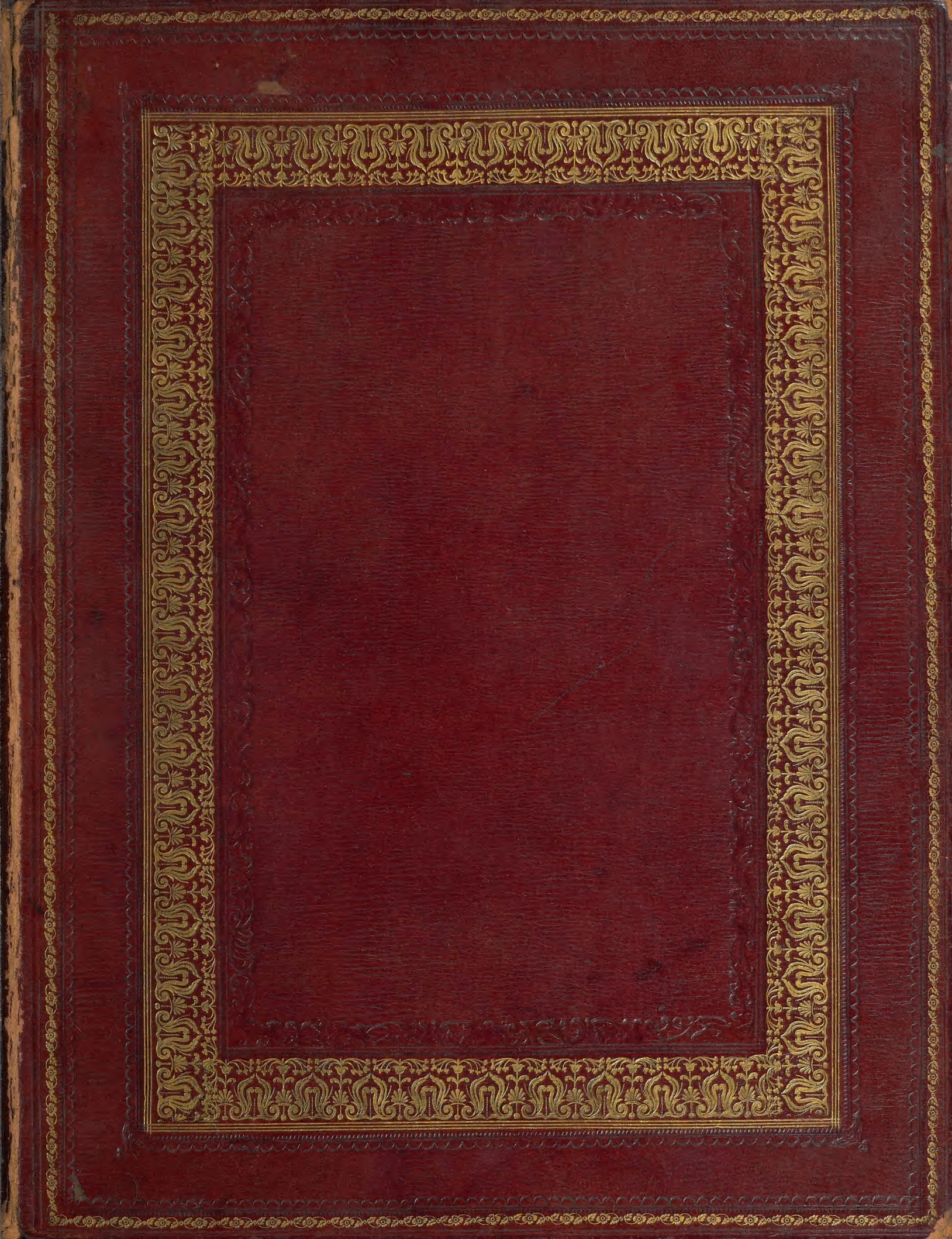
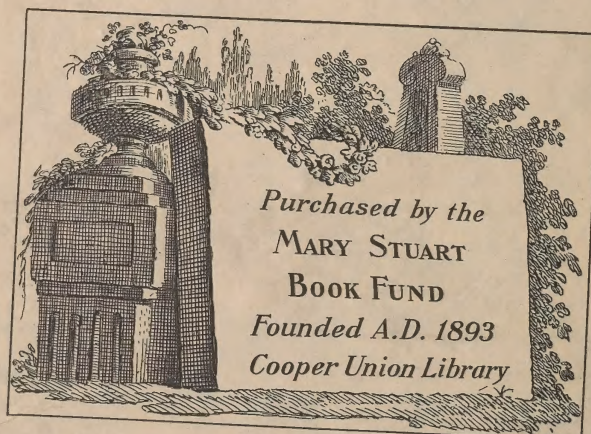








*Purchased by the*  
**MARY STUART**  
**BOOK FUND**  
*Founded A.D. 1893*  
*Cooper Union Library*



















A  
CABINET  
OF  
QUADRUPEDS,

*with Historical and Scientific*

*Descriptions*

BY JOHN CHURCH. F.M.S.

VOL. 1.

*Drawn by J. H. H. H. H.*

*Engraved by J. Tooke.*



LONDON.

*Printed for Darton & Harvey,*

1805.







A

# Cabinet of Quadrupeds;

CONSISTING OF

HIGHLY-FINISHED ENGRAVINGS,

BY JAMES TOOKEY;

FROM

DRAWINGS, BY JULIUS IBBETSON;

WITH

*HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC DESCRIPTIONS,*

BY JOHN CHURCH,

FELLOW OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

---

---

VOL. I.

---

---

London:

PRINTED FOR DARTON AND HARVEY, GRACECHURCH STREET;

AND W. BELCH, CARDIFF;

By Darton and Harvey, Gracechurch Street.

---

1805.



# Cabinet of Quadrupeds;

CONSISTING OF

HIGHTY-TWO ENGRAVINGS

BY JAMES YOUNG

FROM

THE DRAWINGS BY JAMES YOUNG

WITH

HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC DESCRIPTIONS

BY JOHN CROFT

ILLUSTRATED BY THE ARTIST

VOL. I

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR GALT AND SONS, 10, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1826.

1826.



599  
C561  
x  
v1

---

---

## ADVERTISEMENT.

---

---

IT was the original purpose of this work to gratify the lovers of Natural History, and the admirers of the fine arts, with a number of picturesque representations of the most interesting subjects in the class of Quadrupeds; accompanied with such a written account of each, as might convey both entertainment and instruction. The proprietors had the satisfaction to find that the numbers, as they successively appeared, obtained general approbation, both with respect to the execution of the artist, and the composition of the writer: they were therefore induced to proceed so far, that almost all the genera of Quadrupeds have had at least one representative. The design was nearly brought to a conclusion, when the death of the gentleman who selected the subjects and wrote the descriptions occasioned a suspension of its progress. It is now presented to the public in a collective form, provided with means for a systematic arrangement. The method adopted by the compiler was that of Mr. Pennant in his History of Quadrupeds, which, therefore, takes the lead; but for the use of those who may prefer the Linnæan arrangement, it has been added, according to the plan followed by Dr. Shaw in his valuable work on the Mammalia.

Concerning these different methods, it may be remarked, that the class of Quadrupeds being the least numerous in the animal creation, and the best known from common observation, there is less necessity for subjecting it to



#### ADVERTISEMENT.

the forms of *artificial* arrangement, than there is with respect to those classes, of which the number of species is so great, that they could not be identified and retained in the memory without every adventitious aid. The illustrious and eloquent Buffon was therefore contented with distributing Quadrupeds into groups of species allied by general resemblances, without being solicitous to establish any fundamental characters on which to form divisions or subdivisions. This laxity of method, however, cannot but be regarded as a defect in a system intended to comprehend every individual species, and to serve for reference and consultation.

Our able countryman, Mr. Pennant, following the footsteps of his excellent predecessor, Ray, has done better, in adopting a classification, which, embracing several circumstances important in the animal economy, has brought together species for the most part similar in their nature and way of life, whilst it has established certain specific and discriminating marks to facilitate investigation. How far it is an improvement upon such an arrangement to take a *single* circumstance for the leading mark of distinction, and to form divisions upon a similarity in this respect alone, regardless of other more obvious and important points in the economy of the subject, will admit of a question. Such a method has the advantage of uniformity, but it frequently violates natural connection: it has more of the appearance of science, but less of the truth of nature.

The formation of genera, however, is not materially different in the two systems; and the manner in which these are disposed in the superior divisions, is of little importance to one who attentively studies the generic and specific characters.



SYSTEMATIC  
TABLE OF CONTENTS,

ACCORDING TO THE ARRANGEMENT IN

MR. PENNANT'S HISTORY OF QUADRUPEDS.

---

DIVISION I.—HOOFED QUADRUPEDS.

SECT. I.  
WHOLE-HOOFED.

Genus I.—HORSE.

- 1 Arabian Horse
- 2 Race Horse
- 3 Black Horse
- 4 Ass
- 5 Zebra

---

SECT. II.  
CLOVEN-HOOFED.

Genus II.—OX.

- 1 Bull
- 2 Buffalo, African
- 3 Zebu

Genus III.—SHEEP.

- 1 Ram
- 2 African Sheep
- 3 Many-horned Sheep
- 4 Wallachian Sheep

Genus IV.—GOAT.

- 1 Common Goat
- 2 Ibex
- 3 Chamois Goat

Genus V.—GIRAFFE.

- 1 Giraffe, or Camelopard

Genus VI.—ANTELOPE.

- 1 White-footed Antelope, or Nylghau
- 2 Harneffed Antelope
- 3 Chevrotain



SYSTEMATIC TABLE OF CONTENTS.

|                     |  |                         |
|---------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Genus VII.—DEER.    |  | 2 Chinese Hog           |
| 1 Elk               |  | 3 African Wild Boar     |
| 2 Rein-Deer         |  |                         |
| 3 Stag, or Red Deer |  |                         |
| Genus VIII.—MUSK.   |  | Genus XI.—RHINOCEROS.   |
| 1 Tibetan Musk      |  | 1 Rhinoceros            |
| Genus IX.—CAMEL.    |  | Genus XII.—HIPPOPOTAME. |
| 1 Arabian Camel     |  | 1 Hippopotamus          |
| 2 Bactrian Camel    |  |                         |
| Genus X.—HOG.       |  | Genus XIII.—TAPIR.      |
| 1 Boar              |  | 1 Long-nosed Tapir      |
|                     |  | Genus XIV.—ELEPHANT.    |
|                     |  | 1 Elephant              |

---

DIVISION II.—*DIGITATED QUADRUPEDS.*

SECT. I.  
ANTHROPOMORPHOUS.

|                      |  |                        |
|----------------------|--|------------------------|
| Genus XV.—APE.       |  | 7 Lion-tailed Baboon   |
| 1 Orang Outang       |  | 8 Cochinchina Monkey   |
| 2 Barbary Ape        |  | 9 Four-fingered Monkey |
| 3 Ribbed-nose Baboon |  | 10 Horned Monkey       |
| 4 Mustache           |  | 11 Proboscis Monkey    |
| 5 Spotted Monkey     |  | 12 Long-armed Ape      |
| 6 Egret              |  |                        |
|                      |  | Genus XVI.—MAUCAUCO.   |
|                      |  | 1 Ringtail Maucauco    |
|                      |  | 2 Tailless Maucauco    |



SYSTEMATIC TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SECT. II.  
SIMPLY DIGITATED.

Genus XVII.—DOG.

- 1 Common Greyhound
- 2 Terrier
- 3 Mastiff
- 4 Lion Dog
- 5 Newfoundland Dog
- 6 Bull Dog
- 7 Pomeranian Dog
- 8 English Pointer
- 9 Dalmatian Dog
- 10 Fox
- 11 Wolf

Genus XVIII.—HYÆNA.

- 1 Spotted Hyæna
- 2 Striped Hyæna

Genus XIX.—CAT.

- 1 Lion
- 2 Royal Tiger
- 3 Leopard
- 4 Hunting Leopard
- 5 Domestic Cat
- 6 Ocelot
- 7 Lynx

Genus XX.—BEAR.

- 1 Brown Bear
- 2 Polar Bear

- 3 Wolverine
- 4 Raccoon

Genus XXI.—BADGER.

- 1 Badger
- 2 Ratel

Genus XXII.—OPOSSUM.

- 1 Virginian Opossum
- 2 Flying Opossum
- 3 Kanguru

Genus XXIII.—WEASEL.

- 1 Common Weasel
- 2 Martin
- 3 Ferret
- 4 Ichneumon
- 5 Skunk
- 6 Civet
- 7 Genet

Genus XXIV.—OTTER.

- 1 Greater Otter

SECT. III.

WITHOUT CANINE TEETH.

Genus XXV.—CAVY.

- 1 Guinea Pig
- 2 Spotted Cavy
- 3 Long-nosed Cavy



SYSTEMATIC TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Genus XXVI.—HARE.

- 1 Common Hare
- 2 Rabbit

Genus XXVII.—BEAVER.

- 1 Beaver, or Castor

Genus XXVIII.—PORCUPINE.

- 1 Crested Porcupine
- 2 Brazilian Porcupine

Genus XXIX.—MARMOT.

- 1 Alpine Marmot (N. B. Hamster in the same Plate)

Genus XXX.—SQUIRREL.

- 1 Common Squirrel
- 2 Grey Squirrel
- 3 Ground Squirrel (Striped Dormouse, *Penn. Quad.* 3d edit.)

Genus XXXII.—JERBOA.

- 1 Egyptian Jerboa

Genus XXXIII.—RAT.

- 1 Brown Rat
- 2 Water Rat
- 3 Common Mouse
- 4 Dwarf Mouse
- 5 Long-tailed Field Mouse
- 6 Short-tailed Field Mouse
- 7 Hamster
- 8 Lemmus, or Lapland Marmot

Genus XXXIV.—SHREW.

- 1 Shrew Mouse (Fœtid Shrew, *Penn.*)
- 2 Water Shrew

Genus XXXV.—MOLE.

- 1 Common Mole

Genus XXXVI.—HEDGE-HOG.

- 1 Common Hedge-hog

SECT. IV.

WITHOUT FORE TEETH.

Genus XXXVII.—SLOTH.

- 1 Three-toed Sloth

Genus XXXVIII.—ARMADILLO.

- 1 Six-banded Armadillo

SECT. V.

WITHOUT TEETH.

Genus XXXIX.—MANIS.

- 1 Great Manis (Short-tailed Manis, *Penn.*)

Genus XL.—ANT-EATER.

- 1 Great Ant-eater



SYSTEMATIC TABLE OF CONTENTS.

DIVISION III.—*PINNATED QUADRUPEDS.*

Genus XLI.—WALRUS.

- 1 Walrus (Arctic Walrus, *Penn.*)

Genus XLII.—SEAL.

- 1 Common Seal
- 

DIVISION IV.—*WINGED QUADRUPEDS.*

Genus XLIV.—BAT.

- 1 Common Short-eared Bat
- 2 Long-eared Bat
- 3 Ternate Bat







T A B L E  
OF  
THE PRECEDING GENERA,  
ACCORDING TO  
THE SYSTEM OF LINNÆUS,  
AS ADOPTED BY DR. SHAW.

---

ORDER I.—PRIMATES.

*Genus.*

Simia—Ape.

Lemur—Maucauco.

Vespertilio—Bat.

ORDER II.—BRUTA.

Bradypus—Sloth.

Myrmecophaga—Ant-eater.

Manis—Manis.

Dasyus—Armadillo.

Rhinoceros—Rhinoceros.

Elephas—Elephant.

Trichechus—Walrus.

ORDER III.—FERÆ.

Phoca—Seal.

Canis—Dog.

Felis—Cat.

*Genus.*

Viverra—Weasel.

Lutra—Otter.

Ursus—Bear (including Badger).

Didelphis—Opoffum.

Macropus—Kanguru.

Talpa—Mole.

Sorex—Shrew.

Erinaceus—Hedge-hog.

ORDER IV.—GLIRES.

Hystrix—Porcupine.

Cavia—Cavy.

Castor—Beaver.

Mus—Rat.

Arctomys—Marmot.

Sciurus—Squirrel.

Dipus—Jerboa.

Lepus—Hare.



TABLE OF THE PRECEDING GENERA.

ORDER V.—PECORA.

*Genus.*  
 Camelus—Camel.  
 Moschus—Musk.  
 Cervus—Deer.  
 Camelopardalis—Giraffe.  
 Antelope—Antelope.  
 Capra—Goat.

*Genus.*

Ovis—Sheep.  
 Bos—Ox.

ORDER VI.—BELLUÆ.

Equus—Horse.  
 Hippopotamus—Hippopotamus.  
 Tapir—Tapiir.  
 Sus—Hog.









*Published by W<sup>m</sup> Darton & Joseph Harvey February*

ARABIAN HORSE.



## THE ARABIAN HORSE.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting teeth in each jaw.

The hoof solid and undivided.

### SYNONIMS.

EQUUS CABALLUS, *Linn. Syst.* 100.

GENEROUS HORSE, *Pennant Syn. Quad.* 1.

LE CHEVAL, *de Buffon*, iv. 174. *tab.* 1.

THE Arabian Horse is certainly the first in the world, as well for the beauty and elegance of his figure, as for his internal good qualities. It is from this stock that the finest Horses in Europe, Asia, and Africa have been produced either immediately, or by means of Barbs. It is probable that Arabia is not only the original country where the first Horses<sup>(A)</sup> were found, but that it is likewise the best suited to the nature of that noble animal, as the Arabs take particular care to preserve their breed in the utmost purity, and free from any foreign intermixture; the strict attention which they pay to the beauty and qualities of the individuals from which they breed, has brought the Arabian Horse to much greater perfection, than would have been the case, had he been left in a state of nature, under the most favourable circumstances of climate.

The Arabians know the value of their Horses, and treat them accordingly. They kiss and caress them; they adorn them with jewels, and

(A) The Arabians call the Horse *Heffan*, from which, by corruption, the English word Horse may possibly have been derived.

## THE ARABIAN HORSE.

amulets formed of sentences from the Koran, as a preservative against evil eyes(A), and other accidents; in short, they treat them almost like rational beings, which are ready to sacrifice their lives for their master's benefit. Some of the Arabians are even so enthusiastic as to say, that the breed of Horses which they possess is descended from the stud of Solomon, where it had been miraculously brought to perfection, and that it has been preserved pure and unmixed ever since. The following story is quoted by De Saint Pierre(B), as related by the French Consul d'Hervieux, in his journey to Mount Lebanon, and is a striking instance of the strong attachment an Arabian feels to his Horse. "The whole stock of a poor Arabian of the Desert consisted of a most beautiful Mare. The French Consul at Saïd offered to purchase her, with an intention to send her to his master, Louis XIV. The Arab, pressed by want, hesitated a long time; but, at length, consented, on condition of receiving a very considerable sum, which he named. The Consul not daring, without instructions, to give so high a price, wrote to Versailles for permission to close the bargain on the terms stipulated. Louis XIV. gave orders to pay the money. The Consul immediately sent notice to the Arab, who soon after made his appearance, mounted on his magnificent courser, and the gold he had demanded was paid down to him. The Arab, covered with a miserable rag, dismounts, and looks at the money; then turning his eyes to the Mare, he sighs, and thus accosts her: 'To whom am I going to yield thee up? To Europeans, who will tie thee close, who will beat thee, who will render thee miserable: return with me, my beauty, my darling, my jewel! and rejoice the hearts of my children!' As he pronounced these words, he sprung upon her back, and scampered off towards the Desert."

(A) The Arabs dread what they call the eye of envy: a well-bred person, therefore, never expresses any indiscreet surprise at the sight of a beautiful Child, or a fine Horse, as the simple Arab would not fail of attributing to it every accident which might befall them in the course of a year. Custom and politeness only require, that he should express himself thus; "God is good, and powerful; this Child or this Horse shall prosper."--*D'Oberville*.

(B) *Studies of Nature*, by J. H. B. de Saint Pierre, translated by Dr. H. Hunter.



## THE ARABIAN HORSE.

The Arabians, who may be said to be born horsemen, differ very much from the Europeans in their mode of riding, dressing, and feeding this noble animal. Their ordinary food is cut straw, with a little barley once or twice a day; and, if it is to be procured, they turn them to graze one month in the year, which is generally about March; sometimes they give them dates and Camel's milk. They think that hay, given them at random, makes them large-bellied and unhealthy. They seldom ride them before they have attained the age of two years and a half, until which period they suffer them to suck the Camels. Before this age they never put either saddle or bridle on them; but, after that period, the Arabian Horses stand saddled at the doors of the tents every day, from morning to night. They dress them morning and evening with so much care and regularity, that not a spot is to be seen on their skin; they wash their legs, mane, and tail; the latter, they suffer to grow long, and seldom comb it, for fear of breaking the hairs. They stain their manes and tails of a yellowish red, with a powder used by the men and women to colour their hair and beards. They cut the manes of the Foals when they are a year or eighteen months old, to make them grow thick. They generally ride upon the Mares, having learned by experience, that they endure hunger, thirst, and fatigue, much better than Horses; they are also less vicious, and will not hurt each other, although they are left together in great numbers for many days. The saddle they use is a simple pannel, firm and light, detached from the pads made of soft felt, which jut out a little, and are so well fitted to the back, that they seldom wring the Horse, even in the longest journies. They ride with their stirrups much shorter than the Europeans, which they say, gives them more power and firmness, and is also less fatiguing. In the education they give their Horses, they do not neglect to teach them elegance and grace; but they lay much greater stress on what is essentially useful and beneficial to the warrior.

The Arabs have no houses, but constantly live in tents, which serve them also for stables: the husband, wife, and children lie promiscuously with the Mare and Foal; who, instead of hurting the children, suffer them to lie on their bodies and necks, without in the least incommoding them; nay, the

## THE ARABIAN HORSE.

poor animals seem even afraid to move, lest they should injure them. They never let them lie on straw, but make their litter of their own dung, which they first dry in the sun, to take off the ill smell, then powder it, and make a bed with it in the stable or tent, four or five inches thick. This litter is very durable, for when it is soiled, it is again dried in the sun, and thereby rendered as free from any unpleasant smell as at first. The Arabs treat their Mares with great kindness; they never beat or correct them, but talk to them, and reason with them; they never press their pace beyond a walk, nor do they ever apply the spur, except in the greatest necessity, which the well-taught animals understand so well, that as soon as they feel the impression of the rider's heel, they instantly set off with incredible velocity, leaping over hedges and ditches with as much agility as so many Does (A), and should the rider chance by accident to fall, the Horse immediately stops, to give his master time to remount.

It has already been observed, that the Arabians take the greatest care to preserve the breed of their Horses in the utmost purity. Of this we have a striking instance in Pennant's Zoology, where we find the following attested paper:

(Taken before Abdorraman, Kadi of Acca.)

“ The occasion of this present writing or instrument is, that at Acca, in the house of Badi, legal established judge, appeared in court Thomas Ufguta, the English Consul, and with him Sheikh Morad Ebn al Hajj Abdollah, Sheikh of the country of Safad; and the said Consul desired, from the aforesaid Sheikh, proof of the race of the grey Horse which he bought of him, and he affirmed to be Monaki Shaduhi (B); but he was not satisfied with this, but desired the testimony of the Arabs, who bred the Horse, and knew how he came to Sheikh Morad; whereupon there appeared certain Arabs of repute, whose names are undermentioned, who testified and declared, that the grey Horse which the Consul formerly bought of Sheikh Morad is Monaki Shaduhi, of the pure race of Horses, purer than milk, and that the beginning of the affair was, that the Sheikh of Saleh, Sheikh of

(A) Buffon.

(B) Their term for the noble race of Horses.



## THE ARABIAN HORSE.

Alfabal bought him of the Arabs, of the tribe of al Mahommadat, and Sheikh Saleh fold him to Sheikh Morad Ebn al Hajj Abdollah, Sheikh of Safad, and Sheikh Morad fold him to the Consul aforefaid; when these matters appeared to us, and the contents were known, the said gentleman desired a certificate thereof, and testimony of the witnesses, whereupon we wrote him this certificate for him to keep as a proof thereof. Dated Friday 28th of the latter Rabi in the year 1135.

### WITNESSES.

“ SHEIKH JUMAT AL FALIBAN OF THE ARABS, &c.

“ ALI EBN TALAB AL KAABI.

“ IBRAHIM, his Brother.

“ MAHOMMADAT AL ADHRA SHEIKH ALFARIFAT.

“ KHAMIS AL KAABI.”

The Arabs shoe their Horses with iron, but they make the shoes so light and thin, that a nail may be driven through any part of them: they always form the shoes out of cold iron, never using a fire to forge them; consequently, they cannot be guilty of a gross impropriety, too commonly put in practice by those whose province it is to shoe the Horses of this country; namely, that of applying the shoe to the Horse's foot red hot (A), that it may burn a bed for itself in the hoof, and thereby, as they say, fit it for its reception. We see so much mischief attendant on this practice, that we cannot forbear offering a few remarks upon it, before we close this article.

The hoofs or feet of a Horse may be considered as the foundation of the fabric, upon the good condition of which the stability of the whole will almost entirely depend; surely then, it becomes an object of great importance to preserve in them the properties with which nature has furnished them. The hoof, in its natural state, is nourished and kept supple by an oleaginous kind of moisture, secreted for that purpose; this is evident from the soft

(A) Lord Pembroke with great justice says, “ the utmost severity ought to be inflicted upon all those who clap shoes on hot. This unpardonable laziness of farriers in making feet thus fit shoes, instead of shoes fitting feet, dries up the hoofs, and utterly destroys them.”—*Method of treating Horses*, p. 106, 107.

## THE ARABIAN HORSE.

oiliness which is so conspicuous on paring the sole of the foot. In proportion as this moisture is more or less abundant, the hoof either continues supple, or becomes hard, dry, and subject to cracks and inequalities: when the hoof is become thus dry, the usual method of relieving the complaint, is to turn the Horse into wet marshy ground, which soon restores the hoof to its original state of suppleness. It is also worthy of remark, that Horses accustomed to go in marshy ground, are never liable to have their hoofs crack, but have always the toughest and most supple feet. Now, the application of hot iron to the hoof cannot fail of having a direct contrary effect; it actually dries up the surface, and even renders it friable; and, it is evident from the strong foetid smell which proceeds from the hoof, during the time it is burning, that the oily nutritious juice is escaping from it in great abundance, and the supply of it is prevented from returning to the hoof, at least for some time, by the vessels containing it being corrugated and destroyed by the action of the hot iron; the hoof is likewise considerably contracted and lessened by a frequent repetition of this cruel operation. Thus the poor animal, whom benevolent nature has kindly furnished with feet of an elastic, tough substance, well adapted to the different places it is to tread on, is forced, by the ignorance of man, to hobble along on hoofs rendered almost as hard as a stone. It is in general remarked, that a Horse goes awkwardly when he is first shod, and it is no wonder, when we reflect how much his hoof has suffered and been cramped by the action of the hot iron, which effect gradually goes off, in some measure, as the hoof begins to recover its elasticity, and the gait of the Horse recovers also in the same proportion.

But the evil does not end here. The foot of the Horse is not the only part which is hurt by this ignorant and cruel practice; the joints, the wind, the eyes suffer, and, in short, the general state of health is more or less injured by it, as will evidently appear, if we consider the situation and structure of a Horse's foot. It is the most depending part of the animal, and consequently the receptacle for the more gross and heavy humours of the body, whose weight naturally disposes them to gravitate downwards. Now, the foot is of a soft spongy contexture, full of excrementory pores or vessels, and is so



## THE ARABIAN HORSE.

formed by nature as to discharge constantly what is deposited in it, by insensible perspiration, the highly foetid smell of which is a proof of the bad quality of the humours so discharged. It is well known, that obstructed perspiration is frequently the cause of the most serious, and even fatal disorders, and when this obstruction takes place in a part designed by nature to evacuate the grossest humours, the mischief, thereby occasioned, must be proportionably increased. Now the application of hot iron to the hoof, inevitably producing this effect, by blocking up and destroying the mouths of these emunctories, the humours of course stagnate in and about the foot, where they often occasion the most troublesome complaints; and if, by excessive exercise, they are prevented from settling there, they are then taken up again into the habit, in a highly vitiated state, and, being deposited in various parts, are the cause of most of the complaints to which the English Horses are subject, from which those of Arabia are entirely free. But we trust enough has been said to point out the mischievous consequences of this highly injurious practice, and to excite the attention of those who value their Horses, to this important subject.

We are well assured, that an Arabian frequently rides his Horse an hundred miles in a day; and can there be a doubt that this decided superiority, in their travelling, arises from the very great care which is taken of their feet, and not from their being better fed, as the English Horses have certainly the advantage in that particular? In short, it is highly probable, that nine out of ten stumbling Horses, are indebted to the farrier for this defect, which so much lessens their value, as to render them almost good for nothing; for, of what consequence are all the excellent qualities and elegant forms of a Horse, if he has not a foot to stand upon?

The poet Virgil, who never fails to catch the striking tints of nature, in his just and animated descriptions, lays great stress on the hoof of the Horse, as a most material part; and, in his sublimer flights of poetry, is not contented to call the Horse merely *Equus*, the steed, but emphatically adds the epithet *sonipes* (A), or sounding-footed. In the beautiful and spirited

(A) Virg. *Æn.* 4. 135. 11. 600. 638.

## THE ARABIAN HORSE.

description he gives of the Horse in the third Georgic, he likewise alludes to the same circumstance. We cannot resist the temptation of transcribing this charming passage, with which we shall conclude this article.

————— tum, si qua sonum procul arma dedere,  
Stare loco nescit, micat, auribus, & tremit artus;  
Collectumque premens volvit sub naribus ignem:  
Densa juba, & dextro jactata recumbit in armo.  
At duplex agitur per lumbos spina; cavatque  
Tellurem, & solido graviter sonat ungula cornu.

### THUS IMITATED.

The fiery courser, when he hears from far,  
The sprightly trumpets, and the shouts of war,  
Pricks up his ears, and trembling with delight,  
Shifts place, and paws, and hopes the promis'd fight.  
On his right shoulder his thick mane reclin'd,  
Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind:  
His horny hoofs are jetty black and round;  
His chine is double; starting with a bound;  
He turns the turf, and shakes the solid ground;  
Fire from his eyes, clouds from his nostrils flow;  
He bears his rider headlong on the foe.







*Dooley Sculp.*

*Hodgson del.*

*Published by W. Norton, Harvey, & W. Welch, London. July 7<sup>th</sup> 1797.*

RACE HORSE.



## THE RACE HORSE.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting teeth in each jaw.

The hoof solid and undivided.

### SYNONIMS.

EQUUS CABALLUS, *Linn. Syst.* 100.

GENEROUS HORSE, *Pennant Syn. Quad.* 1.

LE CHEVAL, *de Buffon*, iv. 174. *tab.* 1.

THE English Race Horse is derived from the purest and most perfect individuals of the Arabian breed, by a judicious mixture with other kinds, whereby many qualities are given to it which the Arabian Horse does not possess. By this careful attention to breeding, by the happy diversity of soil, and the superior skill and unremitting care in managing this noble and beautiful animal, the English Race Horse has been brought to the highest pitch of perfection, and may challenge Europe to produce its equal. The English Horse is swifter and larger than the Arabian, more hardy than the Persian, and more durable than the Barb. If we had not frequent opportunities of being witnesses to the amazing speed<sup>(A)</sup> of this animal, an account of it

(A) Mr. Buffon gives a striking instance of the speed of English Saddle Horses, in an extract of a letter he received from the Earl of Morton, dated London, February 18, 1748; which runs thus: "Mr. Thornhill, a post master of Stilton, wagered that he would ride three times the distance from Stilton to London, that is two hundred and fifteen English miles, within fifteen hours. In undertaking the performance of which, he set out from Stilton in the morning of the 29th of April, 1745, and arrived in London in three hours and fifty-one minutes, having taken a relay of eight different Horses on the road. He immediately set out again from London, and got back to Stilton in three hours and fifty-two minutes, having changed Horses but

## THE RACE HORSE.

would appear almost incredible: some have been known to run a mile in little more than a minute, and have frequently performed a race of four miles in less than seven minutes; but this exceeding velocity is confined to a few individuals. The famous Horse, Bay Childers, has been known to run eighty-two feet and a half in a second, which is at the rate of nearly a mile in a minute; he ran round the course at Newmarket, a space of little less than four miles, in six minutes and forty seconds.

Camerarius gives us the following whimsical definition of the requisites necessary to form a perfect Horse: "It must," says he, "have three parts like those of a woman; the breast must be broad, the hips round, and the mane long. It must in three respects resemble a Lion; its countenance must be fierce, its courage great, and its fury irresistible. It must have three qualities belonging to the Sheep; the nose, gentleness, and patience. It must have three of a Deer; head, leg, and skin. It must have three of a Wolf; throat, neck, and hearing. It must have three of a Fox; ear, tail, and trot. It must have three of a Serpent; memory, fight, and flexibility. And, lastly, three of a Hare; running, waking, and perseverance."

The Race Horse may be completely trained, while rising three years, and has sufficient strength to enter the lists on the course before he is four years old.

We shall close this narrative with an account of some prizes won by capital English Race Horses, as related by Bewick, which will serve to shew the importance of this breed in England, where such large sums frequently depend on the issue of their exertions:

Bay Malton (by Sampson) the property of the late Marquis of Rockingham, in seven prizes won the amazing sum of 5900*l*. At York he ran four miles in seven minutes and forty-three seconds and a half; which was in seven seconds and a half less time than the same distance was ever run before over that course.

six times. For the third space he set off again, and with seven of the same Horses he completed it in three hours and forty-nine minutes; going over the whole space of two hundred and fifteen miles in eleven hours and thirty-two minutes; which is at the rate of above eighteen miles in an hour; an example of swiftness that possibly is not to be paralleled in ancient history.



## THE RACE HORSE.

Cato, a famous Horse, bred by George Bowes, Esq. of Gibside, won the first king's plate run for at Newcastle upon Tyne. Besides which, he won five king's plates, and near 3000l. in fundry places.

Childers, well known by the name of Flying Childers, the property of the Duke of Devonshire, was allowed by sportsmen to be the fleetest Horse that ever was bred in the world: he started at Newmarket several times against the best Horses of his time, and was never beaten. He won, in different prizes, to the amount of nearly 2000l. and was afterwards reserved as a stallion. The sire of Childers was an Arabian, sent by a gentleman as a present to his brother in England.

Dorimant, a famous Horse belonging to Lord Offery, won prizes to the amazing amount of 13,363l.

Little Driver, (by the famous Childers) won 1450l. in 50l. plates; and beat, at different times, forty-four running Horses, which had collectively won two hundred and three prizes.

Gimcrack won prizes to the amount of above 5000l. He likewise ran a match in France, of twenty-two miles and a half, within the hour, for a considerable sum.

Highflyer was accounted the best Horse of his time in England. The sums he won and received amounted to near 9000l. though he never started after five years old. He was never beat, nor ever paid a forfeit.

Pyrrhus won upwards of 12,500l.

Shark won, besides a cup, value 120 guineas, and 11 hogsheads of claret, the amazing sum of 15,507 guineas in plates, matches, and forfeits.

The most extraordinary instance of fleetness, in a trotting pace, we remember to have seen recorded, was performed on the 4th of July, 1788, for a wager of thirty guineas, by a Horse, the property of a gentleman of Billiter Square, London. He trotted thirty miles in an hour and twenty minutes, though he was allowed, by the terms of the bet, an hour and a half.









*Published by W.Darton, J.Harvey, & W.Belch, London May 1<sup>st</sup> 1799.*

DRAY HORSE.



## THE BLACK HORSE.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting teeth in each jaw.

The hoof solid and undivided.

### SYNONIMS.

EQUUS CABALLUS, *Linn. Syst.* 100.

GENEROUS HORSE, *Pennant Syn. Quad.* 1.

LE CHEVAL *de Buffon*, iv. 174. *tab.* 1.

THE general, and almost universal, utility of the Horse has called forth the utmost exertion of art, on the part of man, so to vary the breed, as to render it best adapted to the different purposes to which it is applied. The variety, now under consideration, is a most striking instance of what may be done by, what is termed, crossing the breed, united with a proper attention to food and education. This elegant animal exhibits the combination of strength with beauty in a most finished style. It greatly exceeds the usual size of the Horse, and its extraordinary weight contributes much to that wonderful degree of strength, which it is found to possess; so wonderful that, in London, there have been many instances where a single Horse, of this kind, has drawn, for a small space of time, the prodigious weight of three tons, which exceeds by one half the usual strength of the Horse. England is the only country that can boast of this extraordinary variety; and the fens of Lincolnshire are famed for producing it in the highest perfection. The heavy cavalry of England used to be composed of Horses of this description; but their want of speed, and unfitness for particular services, have rendered it necessary to substitute a lighter and more

## THE BLACK HORSE.

active breed in some instances; but where strength, exertion, and perseverance are wanted, no animal is better calculated to meet its master's wishes and execute his commands. Gentle, docile, and tractable in his nature, he is particularly well adapted to the business of the brewery, to which his exertions are chiefly directed, whence he is sometimes called the Dray Horse; and he is remarkable for preserving his health and beautiful appearance, under almost any fatigue, provided he is well fed and properly attended to.

This variety is generally called the Black Horse, on account of its usual colour; though some instances occur of its being bay, brown, dun, and even grey, or white, but they are not very common.







*Published by E. & J. B. Tinsley, 11, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.*



## THE ASS.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting teeth in each jaw.

Hoof undivided.

### SYNONIMS.

EQUUS ASINUS, *Linn. Syst.* 100.

Ass, *Brit. Zool.* 1. ii.

L'ANE, *de Buffon*, iv. 377.

ASINUS, *Gefner Quad.* 5. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 63.

ESEL, *Klein Quad.* 6.

THE general appearance of the Ass is so universally known, that an accurate description of it seems unnecessary; suffice it then to say, that its figure somewhat resembles a Horse, with these differences, that the ears are long and flouching, the mane short, and the tail has no long hairs but at the end: the body is, in general, of an ash-colour, with a black list extending along the back, and another across the shoulders; its colour, however, varies to reddish brown, and dark brown, or chocolate. The length of its hair is also different, according to its manner of life; being rough and shaggy, when exposed to the hardships of the bleak common or heath, and smoother and finer when housed and taken care of.

The abject and submissive appearance of the Ass bred in England, affords but a mean idea of the beauties and excellent qualities of this animal, either in a state of nature, or improved in the breed, as much as possible, by the art of man; but if we contemplate this creature in its native wilds, unabused by the neglect and barbarity of man, we shall find it possessed of properties, which, were we deprived of the Horse, would give it a title to

## THE ASS.

the first place in the list of useful quadrupeds. It is comparison alone degrades him; we do not consider him merely as an Ass, but as an Ass compared with a Horse; in short, we blame him for not possessing figure and qualities to which he has no pretensions. Although the Ass is, in general, neglected and despised, he is nevertheless highly serviceable and profitable to his master, to whom he is strongly attached. If he is obstinate and perverse, he is generally made so by education. Instead of persuasive and encouraging treatment, he usually receives hard blows and severity; and if he be so fortunate as to escape these, he is generally tormented by rustics and children, till he contracts habits of resentment which he never loses but with his life. However he may be charged with obstinacy, this disposition is well compensated by his singular patience and perseverance. Contented and submissive, he gladly accepts, and even seems grateful for the provender which is wasted by other animals, and the coarsest diet is to him a luxury: thistles, briars, thorns, leaves, and even straw, satisfy his moderate appetite. It is necessary, however, to give him plenty of water, otherwise he will not thrive (A;) and, in this instance alone, he is delicate; he will drink none but the clearest, and gives the preference to rivulets with which he is well acquainted (B.) He carefully avoids wetting his feet, and will turn out of his path rather than walk through a puddle. He is fond of rolling in the dust, though encumbered with his load. When he is overladen, he hangs down his head, and lowers his ears; and, if greatly abused, opens his mouth and draws back his lips in a scornful manner. It is impossible to make him move with his eyes covered. His paces are like those of the Horse, only in miniature: his voice is a disagreeable discordant bray, produced by an alternate succession of flats and sharps, at distant intervals. The voice of the female is shriller and clearer than that of the male.

The skin of this animal is remarkably hard, thick, and dry; this is, perhaps, the reason why it is less subject to vermin than any other quadruped, and less sensible to the whip, and the stinging of flies. It is elastic, and is used for different purposes, such as to make drums, shoes, parchment for the leaves of pocket-books, &c.

(A) Dict. Raison.

(B) Buffon.



## THE ASS.

The flesh of the Ass is hard and unfit for food, although that of the wild Ass is esteemed a delicacy. The milk is universally known, and esteemed as an approved specific in many diseases; it is considered as a great blunter of acrimony, is light and easy of digestion, and highly nutritious, and has maintained its reputation ever since the time of Hippocrates.

The Ass appears to have been originally a native of Arabia, where the patriarch Job reckons one thousand She-Asses as a part of his riches: thence, it is probable, he passed through Egypt into Greece, Italy, France, Germany, England, and Sweden. Warm climates suit him best, and he gradually diminishes in size and good qualities, in proportion as he advances northward. Though the climate of South America is perfectly consonant with the nature of the Ass, none of these animals were found there till they were introduced by the Spaniards. The breed of them is now so much increased, that they are found wild in the woods in great numbers; so as to become a nuisance. They equal the Horse in swiftness, and are not to be retarded in their career by declivities or even precipices. They are frequently taken in snares, and having once borne a load, their fleetness and ferocity instantly forsake them, and they soon assume the dull and stupid look of those which are tame. They always feed in herds, and will not suffer a Horse to associate with them.

The Spaniards best know the value of the Ass; they use every method to improve the breed, and it is common to see them there above fifteen hands high. They are used to ride on, as saddle Horses, and are particularly useful in that mountainous country, being never known to trip or make a false step. The Arabians have also taken great pains to improve the breed, and perfect the good qualities of this useful animal: they have a race which is far superior to all others, as well for their beauty and vivacity, as for their sure and easy pace. A well educated Ass of this kind will sell for 25*l.* sterling. The Moullacks and distinguished men of letters commonly ride on them.

In India, the Ass is much degenerated, which is evidently from a want of proper care in preserving the breed, as the climate is as favourable to them as that of Arabia. The native Ass of India is feeble, small, and bow-legged; it is subject to be short-winded, to remedy which inconvenience, a deep

## THE ASS.

incision is made on each side of the nose, five or six inches long, in a perpendicular direction to the interior angle of the eye; this incision is kept open while it is healing, and gives a very disagreeable look to the animal (A.) The Asses of Arabia and Persia are likewise subject to the same defect, for which it is usual to slit their nostrils on the sides, which has a better appearance.

The skin of the wild Ass is covered with little tubercles: with it the orientals make their *fagri*, which we call shagreen, and use for watch-cases, and other purposes. The part of the skin made use of, is that which grows near the rump: the granulations are much helped by art (B.)

It appears that the ancients held the Ass in high estimation. Pliny tells us that Quintus Cælius, a Roman senator, gave four hundred crowns for one; and that Heliogabulus caused them to be distributed among the people, and considered them as a magnificent present (C.) Olearius relates, that he was once invited by the King of Persia to an entertainment of fruits and sweet-meats; for which purpose he was conducted to the top of a building formed like a theatre. As soon as the repast was ended, upwards of thirty wild Asses were brought into the area: the king diverted himself for some time by shooting at them, both with bullets and arrows, and when some of them were wounded, he permitted the ambassadors and nobles to partake of the sport. The poor animals, tormented with the pain caused by the arrows sticking in them, and unable either to escape or defend themselves from the assaults of their enemies, began biting, kicking, and rolling over each other, till all of them were killed, when they were laid before the king, who sent them into the royal kitchen at Isfahan, to be dressed for food: the Persians setting so high a value upon the flesh of them, that they have even a proverb expressive of it. As it does not appear that these wild Asses had been taken in the forests, it is probable that they were brought up in large parks, merely for the pleasure of hunting and eating them (D.)

(A) D'Obsonville.

(C) Dict. Raison.

(B) Buffon.

(D) Buffon.



## THE ASS.

The Ass does not arrive at maturity till four years old, and lives to the age of twenty, or twenty-five years. He sleeps but little, and never lies down to take that refreshment, unless very much fatigued.

The female goes with young eleven months, and produces but one at a time, to which she is so much attached, that she will go through fire and water to defend it.

Mention is made of the Ass being found in these kingdoms as early as the reign of King Ethelred, about the year 870, and again in the reign of Henry III. notwithstanding which, the breed appears to have been entirely lost among us in the reign of Elizabeth, Holinghead informing us, that in his time "our lande did yeelde no Asses." It is uncertain at what period the breed was again introduced; but it was probably in the succeeding reign, during our intercourse with Spain.

The breed of the Ass is capable of so much improvement, by means of the importation of Spanish Jack-Asses, and the usual methods used with Horses, that it is surely an object well worthy the attention of this country, to which the animal seems now to be so well naturalized. They are found by experience to be well adapted to the purpose of working mines, the situation of which renders them almost inaccessible to Horses: and as the English Horse is now become so valuable an article of commerce, and brings annually considerable sums into these kingdoms, it is certainly well worth while, to encourage the breed of an animal, so capable, in many instances, of supplying the place of it, and enabling us thereby to increase our exports.

At a time, when the demand for labour in London, seems to be so great, that even Dogs are not exempt from the general drudgery of life, being daily yoked to the trucks of cheesemongers, butchers, &c. this patient, though much abused animal, readily presents itself as worthy the notice and adoption of the public, for the purposes of light carriage and moderate draught; more particularly, as the expence of his keep is very inconsiderable, when compared with that of most other animals, being generally satisfied with their leavings.

Much has been said of the stupid and stubborn disposition of the Ass, but we are greatly inclined to suspect that the aspersions are ill-founded; whatever

## THE ASS.

bad qualities of this kind he may sometimes possess, they do not appear to be the consequences of any natural defect in his constitution or temper, but, as has been already observed, arise from the manner used in training him, and the bad treatment he receives. We are the rather led to this assertion, from having lately seen one which experiences a very different kind of treatment from his master, than is the fate of the generality of Asses. The humane owner of this individual is an old man, whose employment is the selling of vegetables, which he conveys from door to door, on the back of his Ass. He is constantly baiting the poor creature with handfuls of hay, pieces of bread, or greens, which he procures in his progress. It is with pleasure we relate, for we have often curiously observed the old man's demeanor towards his Ass, that he seldom carries any instrument of incitement with him, nor did we ever see him lift his hand to drive it on.

Upon our observing to him, that he seemed to be very kind to his Ass, and enquiring whether he was apt to be stubborn, how long he had had him? &c. he replied, "Ah! master, it is of no use to be cruel, and as for stubbornness I cannot complain, for he is ready to do any thing and will go any where. I bred him myself, and have had him these two years. He is sometimes skittish and playful, and once ran away from me: you will hardly believe it, but there were more than fifty people after him, to stop him, and they were not able to effect it; yet he turned back of himself, and never stopped till he ran his head kindly into my breast."

The countenance of this individual is open, lively, and cheerful; his pace, nimble and regular; and the only inducement used to make him increase his speed, is that of calling him by name, which he readily obeys.







*Wilson del.*

*Engraved by W. Dutton, J. Harvey & W. Bells, London. October 1736.*

*Wilson sc.*

ZEBRA



## THE ZEBRA.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Hoof consisting of one piece.

Six cutting teeth in each jaw.

### SYNONIMS.

EQUUS ZEBRA, *Linn. Syst.* 101.

ZEBRA, *Nieremberg*, 168. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 64.

ZECORA, *Ludolph Æthiop.* 56.

LE ZEBRE OU L'ANE RAYE, *de Buffon*, xii. 1. *tab.* i. ii.

WILD ASS, *Kolben's Cape of Good Hope*, ii. 112.

IN the scorching plains of Africa, this beautiful animal affords an agreeable relief to the eye of the weary traveller; for, although that country abounds with animal life, its savage inhabitants do not make their appearance in the day time, but lurk concealed in caverns and thick woods, until night extends her gloomy mantle over the face of nature, and favours their depredations. The Zebras, on the contrary, assemble, in the day time, in vast herds, in the extensive plains which are frequently met with in the interior parts of Africa, and, by their beauty and liveliness, adorn and animate the dreary scene.

The Zebra is not so well made as the Horse, but more resembles the Mule in its general shape; its head is large, and its ears are longer than those of the Horse; its body is well proportioned, round, and fleshy, and its legs are delicately small and well placed. Its skin is glossy and as smooth as satin, and is adorned all over with elegant stripes or bands, which in the male are

## THE ZEBRA.

brown on a yellowish white ground, and in the female, black on a white ground: these stripes are arranged with the most exact symmetry, and, at a little distance, have the appearance of so many ribands laid over the body in the most precise order, and with the most elegant variety imaginable. In most party-coloured animals, the tints or markings are irregular and confused; but, in this, every stripe is distinct, uniform, and separate, and disposed with the greatest regularity. The neck is adorned with a short mane, and the tail resembles that of a Mule.

Mr. Edwards gives a figure of a quadruped from the Cape of Good Hope, which so much resembles this animal, as to induce him to call it the female Zebra; it is, however, a distinct species, and although it greatly resembles the Zebra in some particulars, yet it differs from it in others, especially in the markings on its skin. Dr. Sparrman, who saw this animal, which is called by the Hottentots the Quagga, says that it is found in parts of the country which are not frequented by the Zebra; and that it will not ever associate with that animal. Moreover, that the females of both species are marked like their respective males, with this difference, that the colour of the latter is rather more lively.

All attempts to tame this beautiful animal, and render it serviceable, like the Horse, have hitherto proved unsuccessful; wild and independent in its nature and habits, it seems to disdain servitude. Buffon says, the Zebra, from which his description was taken, could never be thoroughly subdued; and that which was exhibited at the Queen's menagerie, by Buckingham Gate, was equally unmanageable. It is, however, probable that, as the Zebra so much resembles the Horse in its external form, it likewise possesses some of the good qualities of that useful animal, and although a series of years might be requisite to tame and domesticate the breed, so as to render it useful, yet the attempts would doubtless succeed in the end.

We are the rather inclined to this opinion, from having seen a most beautiful male Zebra, at the menagerie at Exeter-Change, London, which was the property of Mr. Tennant: this elegant animal was much larger than the Zebra usually is. It appeared to have entirely lost its native wildness, and



## THE ZEBRA.

was so gentle as to suffer a child, six years old, to sit quietly on its back, without shewing the least sign of displeasure; it was familiar even with strangers, and received the careffes usually given to the Horse with evident satisfaction. This rare and beautiful creature was unfortunately burnt to death, the straw on which he lay being mischievously set fire to by an unlucky Monkey, which was kept in the same room. This conjecture is rendered still more probable by what Dr. Sparrman says, when speaking of the Quagga, an animal so much resembling the Zebra in its form and habits as to have been mistaken by Edwards for the same species, as has been already observed. "I have not the least doubt," says he, "but that these Quaggas might be broken in for the saddle or harness; and I am the more confirmed in this opinion, as, immediately before my departure for Europe, I saw one driven through the streets in a team of five horses: but with the Zebra no one has as yet made a fair trial." The Doctor farther observes, that "if both the Zebra and Quagga could be tamed by the colonists, about the Cape of Good Hope, and used instead of Horses, the advantages arising from such a practice would be very considerable. In the first place, they are much more easily procured in that country than Horses are, and, being naturally accustomed to the harsh pasture which grows there, they would be easier maintained than Horses, whose appetite is more delicate: they are also surer footed than the Horse, and, being in their native country, are not liable to the diseases to which Horses are subject, from change of climate and food. They would likewise run no risk of being devoured by Wolves, as the Zebra and Quagga will not only resist the attacks of those voracious animals, but even drive them off, and defend other cattle from them(A)." This arrangement would likewise prove very advantageous to the farmers who reside at a distance from the Cape, who might use them, instead of Oxen, to draw their waggons, laden with timber and provisions, to market; by which means, they need not breed so many Oxen, and consequently might bring up more Cows, and make more butter to supply the market at the Cape: this would likewise encourage the breed of Hogs, as they could be half fed on the waste butter

(A) Sparrman's Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope.

## THE ZEBRA.

milk, and thus a supply of pork and bacon might be transmitted, for the use of the ships which touch at the Cape for provisions.

As the Hottentots hunt the Zebra merely for the sake of its flesh, which they eat, the destruction of the animal has ever been the object of the huntsman's pursuit; it is no wonder then, that the poor creature should always consider man as its foe, instead of its protector; and, when it happens to be taken alive, it is not surprising that it should be perverse and mischievous, and refuse obedience to that being from which it has so seldom experienced mercy. Every animal has an instinctive knowledge of its enemies, and doubtless this has contributed to prevent the Zebra from resigning its liberty, where it has been taught, by experience as well as instinct, that it has nothing to hope for, but every thing to dread. Cautious and vigilant in the extreme, he suffers nothing to approach him, and, as if he were conscious that his beauty renders him an object of desire, he instantly takes the alarm at the sight of man, and flies from his pursuer with incredible velocity.

The Zebra is only found in Africa, and is unknown to the other quarters of the globe; it is, notwithstanding, capable of existing in any climate not intensely cold.

The period of its gestation is uncertain, but it is probable that it resembles the Ass in this particular. Its voice bears some similitude to the confused barking of a Mastiff Dog.

Mr. Pennant thinks it probable, that the Zebra was known to the Romans, as it is found in the same country with the Giraffe, or *Camelopardalis*, which was early introduced into their shows. Martial seems to hint at it, by his *pulcher onager*; and Oppian particularly describes the stripes diverging from the black list on the back.







*Engraved from a drawing by J. S. Johnston 1823.*

BULL



## THE BULL.

---

THE English language has been very liberal to this useful animal, in furnishing us no less than six words to express its different states: thus

|                          |               |         |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------|
| The Male                 | } is called { | Bull.   |
| The Female               |               | Cow.    |
| The young of either sex  |               | Calf.   |
| The Male half grown      |               | Steer.  |
| The Female half grown    |               | Heifer. |
| The Male rendered barren |               | Ox.     |

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

Horns cylindrical, bending out laterally.

Skin under the neck pendulous, forming what is called the dewlap.

### SYNONIMS.

Bos, *Gesner Quad.* 25. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 70.

Ochs, *Klein Quad.* 9.

Bos TAURUS(A), *Linn. Syst.* 98.

LE TAUREAU(A), *de Buffon*, iv. 437. *tab.* xiv.

THE Bull certainly claims the first place among ruminant quadrupeds, as well for its size, as for its beauty and services. As it contributes most of any to man's wants and comfort, so it is not confined to particular

(A) The Latin word *Taurus* and the French *Taureau* are both derived from the Greek *Taŭros*, which is formed of the verb *τάω* to extend, and *εὐς* a tail, on account of the extraordinary extension or length of that part in this animal.—*Dict. Rais. des Anim.*

## THE BULL.

climates, but by a wonderful and providential conformation, is capable of bearing the extremes of all. It endures the heat of the torrid zone, and the cold of regions covered almost constantly with snow, and all the intermediate temperatures. This is the cause of the very great variety observable in this species, and having been long under the subjection of man, it possesses a degree of humble tractability, which renders it very valuable. The largest (A) and most excellent varieties are found in the island of Great Britain; the climate and rich pastures of which seem peculiarly adapted to this animal. But the varieties of size, observable in the Cow, are not less remarkable than what arise from its shape, hair, horns, &c. These are so extraordinary as to have induced some writers to consider them as different species, and they have received names accordingly; as the Urus, Bison, &c. they all, however, possess this certain mark, of having sprung from one common stock; namely, that all the varieties breed indiscriminately with each other, and their young ones breed again: add to this, that the offspring of any variety may be made to resemble any other, by altering the climate and food; thus the English Bull, sent to India, soon degenerates in size; and the Bison, on the other hand, soon loses the hump on his back, in England; and so of the rest.

The Cow is furnished with eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, but has none in the upper. The two middlemost fall out at the age of ten months, and are succeeded by two others, which are broader, but not so white; at sixteen months the two next white teeth are exchanged, in like manner, for others; and this happens every six months, till all the cutting teeth are renewed; they are then long, pretty white and regular; but become irregular and black as the animal advances in years, and their inequalities becoming

(A) "Two Oxen, bred and fed at Howick, in the county of Northumberland, were killed in March, 1787, at the age of seven years; they measured, from the head to the rump, nine feet eight inches; the height, at the shoulder, was five feet ten inches, and they weighed one hundred and seventy eight-stone five pounds each.—*Bewick's Quad.*

"It must, however, be acknowledged, that the extraordinary size and excellency of the English cattle is owing to the great industry and attention bestowed on their breed, and to a judicious mixture with those of other countries; such as are purely British, being inferior in size to most of those which are produced on the continent."—*Pennant's Syn. Quad.*



## THE BULL.

smoother, the creature is less capable of chewing its food, which is the reason why old Cows are in general so lean.

The horns, at the age of four years, are small, pointed, smooth, and neat, but thickest near the head: this thick part is next year pushed forwards from the head, by a horny cylinder, which is also terminated by another prominent part, and, as the horns continue to grow as long as the animal lives, these swellings become so many annular knots, by which its age may easily be reckoned: in order to do this, three years must be allowed from the point to the first knot, and each succeeding knot or ring adds one year to the animal's age.

The Bull, Cow, and Ox, generally live about fourteen or fifteen years.

Contrary to all other animals, the Cow enriches the pastures she feeds on, and always gives more back to the soil than she takes from it.

Cows vary much in the quantity of milk they give; some yield six quarts per day, others from ten to fifteen, and even twenty. The quantity depends a good deal, though not entirely, on the quality of their food. Cows, fed in rich pastures, have been known to yield upwards of thirty quarts of milk in one day; such require milking thrice a day. The milk yields a great quantity of butter, inasmuch that twelve or fourteen pounds have been made from the milk of one Cow in a week.

The udder is remarkably large, in proportion to the size of the animal, which is the only one of the same nature that is furnished with four teats. It always yields the milk freely to the hand, although it has not a young one to provide for, which it is well known the Ass will not do, but presently grows dry, if the foal either dies or is taken from her: this property of yielding milk, without a young one, seems to be confined to horned, ruminating animals, which have cloven hoofs, long intestines, are furnished with fuet, and destitute of fore-teeth in the upper jaw: this definition includes Cows, Deer, Sheep, and Goats, though this property is more conspicuous in the Cow than in any other animal, owing perhaps to the size and shape of its teats, and the capaciousness of its udder. It has been remarked, that the larger the dewlap is, the udder is smaller in proportion, and the contrary.

## THE BULL.

The Cow goes with young nine months, and, for the most part, produces but one at a time (A).

Ox-beef is a very nourishing and strengthening food: the flesh of a Cow, when young and well fattened, is not much inferior: Bull-beef is hard, tough, and dry, and is, therefore, not much used for food. The flesh of the Calf, which is called veal, is well tasted, easy of digestion, and gently aperient.

This animal bears cold better than heat, and is, therefore, found in the greatest perfection in the northern countries of Europe, where they are also most plentiful. America produced none, till the Europeans carried them there. The largest are to be met with in Denmark, Podolia, the Ukrain, and among the Calmuck Tartars. Those that are bred in mountainous countries, as Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, &c. are small, but hardy, and make excellent beef, when fattened. In Lapland, they are in general white, and want horns. The large hornless cattle, bred in some parts of England, came originally from Poland.

If we may credit Boethius, a race of wild cattle was found in Scotland about two hundred years ago, which were as white as snow, and had manes like Lions. Mr. Pennant seems to favour this assertion, having seen in the woods of Drumlanrig, and in the park belonging to Chillingham Castle, in Northumberland, herds of cattle, probably derived from the wild breed; they had lost their manes, but retained their colour and fierceness; they were of a middle size, long legged, and had black muzzles and ears; their horns were fine, and had a bold and elegant bend. The keeper of those at Chillingham said, that the weight of the Bull was thirty-eight stone; of the Cow twenty-eight: that their hides were more esteemed by the tanners than those of the tame breed; and that they would give sixpence per stone more for them. These cattle were as wild as Deer, and, like them, would instantly take flight, and gallop away full speed on the approach of a man: they were never known to breed with the tame sort: they were always killed with a bullet, which, if it wounded them any where, except in the head, never

(A) The Abbé Nazari, in the *Journal Littéraire*, gives an account of a Cow, near the town of Rimini, which, on the 23d of February, 1676, produced four Calves at once, all of the usual size, and all of them very lively, healthy, and strong. They all lived, except one, which died through neglect.—*Dict. Rais. des Anim.*



## THE BULL.

failed to render them dreadfully and dangerously furious, in which state they continue till they are quieted by death.

The Ox is capable of being taught, with advantage, to assist man with his strength. Oxen are, in general, more profitable for the draught than Horses; they are cheaper fed, harnessed, and shod; and an old working beast, if disabled, will fatten as well, and produce as good meat as a young one.

Almost every part of this animal is usefully applied to the purposes either of food or manufactures. The hoofs, horns, hide, hair, bones, liver, spleen, blood, fat, marrow, milk, cream, butter, cheese, whey, gall, urine, and dung, have each their particular use, and the want of most of them would be sensibly felt by man. It appears from the earliest accounts, that the hide has ever been eminently useful. The ancient Britons used to construct their boats with the twigs of osiers, covered or lined with the hides of Bulls.

Primum cana salix madefacto vimine parvum  
Texitur in puppim caesoque induta juvenco,  
Vectoris patiens, tumidum super emicat amnem:  
Sic Venetus stagnante pado, fusoque Britannus  
Navigat Oceano.

LUCAN, lib. iv. 131.

The bending willow into barks they twine,  
Then line the work with spoils of slaughter'd kine.  
Such are the floats Venetian fishers know,  
When in dull marshes stands the settling Po;  
On such to neighbouring Gaul, allur'd by gain,  
The bolder Britons cross the swelling main.

Rowe.

Even at the present time the Irish use vessels of this kind in their lakes, and call them *curach*; they are likewise used in the Dee and Severn, and are called by the English *caracles*; from the British *cwrwgle*, which signifies a boat of this structure<sup>(A)</sup>. The use of the hide, when tanned and curried for making boots, shoes, and a great many other conveniences of life, is sufficiently known to all. Vellum is made of the thinnest Calves-skins. Boxes, combs, knife-handles, and drinking cups, are made of the horns,

(A) Campbell's Political Survey.

## THE BULL.

which, when softened by water, become so pliable as to be formed into transparent plates for lanthorns. The invention of this has been ascribed to King Alfred, who is said to have first used them to preserve his candle time measurers from the wind. The smallest fragments and dust of horn are very serviceable for manuring cold lands. The *slough*, on which the horn is formed, is used, when dry, for making walls and fences, and is very durable, if kept from the wet; it is likewise of great use in mending soft roads, its glutinous quality, when dissolved, rendering it amazingly binding with gravel. Horn saw-dust, mixed with mould, is an excellent compost for flowers. It is used likewise to harden and give a proper temper to metals. Common glue is made of the cartilages and gristles, and the finer pieces of the cuttings and parings of the hides, boiled in water till the gelatinous parts are thoroughly dissolved, and then dried. Mechanics use the bones as a cheap substitute for ivory, and by that means are enabled to furnish many neat conveniences at an easy rate. An oil is procured from some of the bones, which is much used by coach-makers and others in dressing harness, &c. and the refiners employ tests made of calcined bones. The blood is an excellent manure, and is the basis of that beautiful colour called Prussian blue. Saddlers and others use a fine sort of thread prepared from the sinews, which is much stronger than any equally fine. The hair is very valuable, and used in many different manufactures, and the refuse of it makes a very good manure. The suet, fat, and tallow are used to make candles, and for other purposes; and the value of cream, milk, cheese, and butter is well known to every one.

The most bulky and heaviest of animals neither sleep so sound, nor so long as the smaller ones. The sleep of the Bull is therefore short and light; the least noise awakens him. He generally lies on the left side, and the kidney on that side is usually larger than on the other, and has more fat about it (A).

(A) There is now, April 8, 1794, in the possession of Mr. Talbot, Salefinan, in Newgate Market, the hind quarter of an Ox, the kidney belonging to which is inclosed in a bed of suet of a most enormous growth, it measures one yard and a half round, and weighs one hundred and twelve pounds. The animal which produced it was of a middling stature, and although the suet is in very fine condition, the flesh is very different, being lean and poor; the fat inclosing the other kidney is less than usual: it is probable the extraordinary increase of this part was in consequence of the animal having always lain on one side.



## THE BULL.

He eats very quick, and soon fills his first stomach, after which he lies down to ruminate or chew the cud. The first and second stomachs may be considered as continuations of the same bag, and are very capacious. The second chewing reduces the grass to a substance not unlike boiled spinach, and in this form it is conveyed into the third stomach, where it continues for some time, and is digested; the digestion is not, however, fully completed till it is lodged in the fourth stomach, from which it descends to the bowels. The contents of the first and second stomachs are a collection of grass and other vegetables, roughly macerated, which soon begin to ferment, and in consequence swell. The second stomach communicates with the third by an opening much smaller than the gullet, and not sufficiently wide for the passage of the food in this state. As soon, therefore, as the two first stomachs are distended with food, they begin to contract, or rather perform a kind of reaction. This reaction compresses the food, and makes it, as it were, endeavour to get out: now the gullet being larger than the passage between the second and third stomachs, the pressure of the stomach necessarily forces it up the gullet. The action of ruminating, however, appears to be in a great measure voluntary; as animals of this kind have a power of increasing the reaction of their stomachs. After the food has undergone a second mastication, it is reduced into a thin pulp, which easily passes from the second to the third stomach, where it is still further macerated; from thence it passes to the fourth, where it is reduced to a perfect mucilage, every way prepared for being taken up by the lacteals, and converted into nourishment. What confirms this account of chewing the cud is, that, as long as these animals suck or feed upon liquid aliment, they never ruminate; and in the winter, when they are obliged to feed upon hay and other dry victuals, they ruminate more than when they feed upon fresh grass.

Bulls, Cows, and Oxen, are fond of licking themselves, especially when lying at rest. But this practice should be prevented as much as possible; for as the hair, which they necessarily lick off, is an indigestible substance, it lies in the stomach or bowels, and is gradually coated by a glutinous substance, and hardened by time into round stones, of considerable bulk, which

## THE BULL.

sometimes kill them, but always retard their fattening, as the stomach is rendered incapable of digesting the food so well as it ought.

The engraving which accompanies this account, is from a portrait of a Bull of the Warwickshire breed, which is now in the possession of the Earl of Mansfield, and is allowed, by the best judges, to be a most complete specimen of that particular variety.

The great improvement this animal is capable of receiving, and has actually received, from the care and attention paid to what is called crossing the breed, will appear evident from the following authentic account of the very high price for which some individuals were lately sold.

Mr. Fowler, of Rollright, near Chipping Norton, had in his possession a beautiful Bull and Cow, for which, in the year 1790, he refused one thousand guineas of a nobleman in Norfolk, who had for some years purchased his new fallen Heifer-Calves at ten guineas each<sup>(A)</sup>.

The Cow and the Ox are in general mild and gentle in their nature, unless much provoked. The Bull, on the contrary, is never to be trusted, especially after a certain age; formidable, as well by his strength as his horns, he becomes, when irritated, tremendously dreadful, and carries destruction before him wherever he goes. He retains the recollection of injuries for a long time, and never fails to revenge himself when opportunity offers. He is particularly offended by any thing scarlet, and generally makes towards it with great ferocity.

It may not perhaps prove unentertaining to subjoin some account of the Bull fights, which the Spaniards consider as their favourite entertainment.

The best breed of Bulls is chosen for this diversion, and their distinguishing characters are so well known to connoisseurs, that as soon as the Bull appears upon the arena, they know where he was bred. This arena is a circular amphitheatre, surrounded by twelve rows of seats, rising one above another. The show begins by a procession round the arena, in which the combatants, who are to attack the fierce animal, appear both on horseback and on foot. After them two alguazils, dressed in perukes and black robes, advance with

(A) Gentleman's Magazine, 1791.



## THE BULL.

great gravity on horseback, and ask from the president of the entertainment an order for it to commence. A signal is instantly given, and the animal, which was before shut up in a kind of hovel, makes his appearance. On this the officers of justice, not liking the company of their new guest, prudently retire as fast as they can, and their fright is a prelude to the cruel pleasure about to be enjoyed by the spectators. The Bull is received with loud shouts of extacy; he is first destined to contend with *Picadores*, mounted on horseback; who, dressed after the ancient Spanish manner, and as it were fixed to their saddles, wait for him, each being armed with a strong lance. Formerly the greatest lords did not disdain to practise this exercise, which requires strength, courage, and dexterity; even at present some of the *hidalgos* solicit for the honour of fighting the Bull on horseback, and they are then presented to the people by some of the principal officers of the court.

The scene is opened by the *Picadores*. The Bull often darts upon them without any provocation, and this is considered as an earnest of much entertainment. If he returns immediately to the charge, undaunted by the sharp points of the weapons with which his attack is defended, the shouts of applause are redoubled, and the joy of the spectators is turned into enthusiasm; but if the Bull, struck with terror, appears quiet, and shuns his antagonists, by walking round the square in a timid manner, he is hissed and hooted at by the spectators, and all those, near whom he passes, fail not to load him with blows. He seems then to be a common enemy, who has some great crime to expiate. If nothing can rouse his courage, he is deemed unworthy of being tormented by men, the cry of *perros, perros*, calls forth new enemies against him, and large Dogs are let loose upon him, which seize him by the neck and ears in a furious manner. The animal then finds the use of those weapons with which he is furnished by nature, he tosses the Dogs in the air, who fall down stunned, and often mangled; they however recover, and renew the combat, which generally ends in victory on their side, and thus the Bull perishes ignobly. If, on the other hand, he offers himself to the combat with a good grace, he runs a longer and nobler, but a more painful career. The first act of the tragedy is performed by the combatants on

## THE BULL.

horseback : this is the most animated and bloody of all the scenes, and often the most disgusting. The irritated animal braves the pointed steel, which makes deep wounds in his back, attacks with fury the innocent Horse who carries his enemy, rips up his sides, and overturns him, together with his rider. The latter, thus dismounted and disarmed, would be in immediate danger, did not combatants on foot, called *Chulos*, come to divert the Bull's attention, and to provoke him, by shaking before him different pieces of cloth of various colours. This assistance, however, which they offer to the dismounted horseman, is at their own risk ; for the Bull frequently pursues them, and they then stand in need of all their agility. They often escape from him, by letting fall in his way the piece of stuff which was their only arms, and against which the deceived animal spends all his fury. Sometimes he is not satisfied with this substitute, and the combatant is obliged to throw himself over the barrier, six feet high, which incloses the interior part of the arena. This barrier is sometimes double, and the intermediate space forms a gallery, behind which the pursued torreadore is safe. But when the barrier is single, the Bull attempts to jump over it, and sometimes succeeds. When this happens, the consternation of the nearest spectators may be easily imagined ; they crowd to the upper seats, and often receive more injury from their haste to escape, than from the fury of the Bull, who stumbling at every step he takes amongst the narrow seats, attends more to his own safety than to revenge, and the blows he receives from all quarters soon bring him down.

If the Bull does not succeed in his attempt to jump over the barrier, he presently returns. By this time, his adversary has recovered, and regained his feet. He instantly remounts his Horse, if it has not been killed or rendered useless, and renews the attack ; in which he is often obliged to change his Horse several times. Expressions cannot then be found to celebrate these acts of prowess, which are the favourite topic of conversation for several days. The poor Horses, who are very affecting models of patience, courage, and docility, may be seen trampling on their own bloody entrails ; which drop from their sides, half torn open, and yet obeying, for some time after, the hand which conducts them to new tortures. Spectators who possess any feeling, now experience a disgust which converts their pleasure into pain:



## THE BULL.

They are soon, however, reconciled to the entertainment, by a new scene which is preparing for them. The combatants on horseback retire, as soon as it is concluded that the poor animal has been sufficiently tormented by them, and he is then left to be irritated by those on foot. These, who are called *Banderilleros*, go before the animal, and, the moment he darts upon them, plunge into his neck, two by two, a kind of darts, called *banderillos*, the points of which are hooked, and which are ornamented with small streamers of coloured paper. The fury of the Bull is now redoubled; he roars, tosses his head, and the vain efforts he makes serve only to increase the anguish of his wounds: this last scene calls for the agility of his adversaries. The spectators at first tremble for them, when they behold them braving so near the horns of this formidable animal; but their hands, well exercised, aim their blows so skilfully, and they avoid the danger so nimbly, that, after having seen them a few times, they are neither pitied nor admired, and this address and dexterity seem only to be a small episode to the tragedy, which concludes in the following manner: when the vigour of the Bull is almost exhausted; when his blood, issuing from twenty wounds, streams along his neck, and moistens his robust sides; and when the people, tired of one object, demand another victim, the president gives the signal of death, which is announced by the sound of trumpets. The *Matador* then advances, and all the rest quit the arena; with one hand he holds a long dagger, and with the other a flag, which he waves backwards and forwards before his adversary. They both stop, and gaze at each other, and while the agility of the *Matador* deceives the impetuosity of the Bull, the pleasure of the spectators, which was for some time suspended, is again awakened into life. Sometimes the Bull remains fixed, throws up the earth with his foot, and appears as if meditating revenge.

An able pencil might not disdain to delineate the group formed by the Bull, in this condition, and the *Matador*, who calculates his motions and divines his projects. An awful silence prevails whilst this dumb scene is exhibiting. The *Matador* at length seizes his opportunity, and gives the mortal blow; if the animal instantly falls, the triumph of the conqueror is proclaimed by

## THE BULL.

the shouts of a thousand voices; but if the blow does not prove decisive, if the Bull survives, and still seeks to brave the fatal steel, murmurs are heard on all sides, and the *Matador*, whose glory was about to be raised to the skies, is considered only as an unskilful butcher. He endeavours to be soon revenged, and to disarm his judges of their severity. His zeal sometimes degenerates into blind fury, and his partizans tremble for his safety. He at length directs his blow better. The animal vomits up blood; he staggers and falls, while his conqueror is intoxicated with the applauses of the people. Three mules, ornamented with bells and streamers, come to terminate the tragedy. The Bull is dragged ignominiously from the arena by a rope tied round his horns, and leaves only the traces of his blood, and the remembrance of his exploits, which are soon effaced on the appearance of a successor. On each of the days set apart for these entertainments at Madrid, six Bulls are thus sacrificed in the morning, and twelve in the afternoon. The three last are given exclusively to the *Matador*, who, without the assistance of the *Picadores*, exerts his ingenuity, to vary the pleasure of the spectators. Sometimes he causes the Bull to be combated by some intrepid stranger, who attacks him mounted on the back of another Bull; and sometimes he matches him with a Bear, to please the populace. The Bull, when thus engaged, has something wrapped round the points of his horns, which prevents him from giving mortal wounds. The animal, in this state, is called *embolado*, and has not power to pierce or tear his antagonist. The amateurs then descend in great numbers to torment him, and often expiate their cruel pleasure by violent contusions; but the Bull at length falls under the stroke of the *Matador*. The few spectators, who are not infected by the general madness for this sport, regret that the wretched animals do not, at least, purchase their lives, at the expence of so many torments, and so many efforts of courage, and would willingly assist them to escape from their persecutors. In such minds disgust succeeds to compassion, and satiety succeeds to disgust. Such a series of uniform scenes makes that interest become languid, which was excited by an expectation of entertainment at the beginning of the spectacle. But to connoisseurs, who have studied all the stratagems of the Bull, the



## THE BULL.

resources of his address and fury, and the different methods of irritating, tormenting, and deceiving him, none of these scenes resembles another, and they pity those frivolous observers who cannot remark all their varieties (A.)

It was formerly the custom in England, to bait Bulls with a particular breed of Dogs, trained for that purpose, and called Bull-Dogs, in order to render their flesh more tender when killed; and this custom became, at length, a subject for entertainment, to the less civilized class of people, who used frequently to bait Bulls, merely for their diversion; but this savage and barbarous practice seems now to be nearly left off, and to have given way to a voluntary refinement of manners.

This animal is much exposed to the attacks of a fly with two wings, the *Oestrus Bovis* of Linnæus; the female of which makes a number of small punctures in the backs of horned cattle, and in each of them deposits an egg, which is afterwards hatched by the warmth of the creature's body, and produces a worm or maggot, which soon finds a lodging perfectly suitable to it.

The places where these worms are lodged are easily to be perceived, by a tumour raised above the surface, within which the insect is to be found under the skin of the animal.

These maggots may, with some degree of propriety, be said to be the inhabitants of the galls or excrescences of animals, since they are contained in tumours similar to the galls of the oak and other vegetables, which are well known to be the production of insects in like manner.

The aperture made by the female fly never closes, but enlarges with the tumour, and serves both as a breathing place for the young insect, and as a passage through which the superfluous humour contained in the tumour discharges itself, which would otherwise, if confined, occasion a large abscess, and suffocate the little creature.

Happily for the Ox, this little worm is not furnished with those hooks, observable in the maggot of the common flesh-fly, wherewith it lacerates and pulls the flesh in pieces, or its situation would be truly wretched, with so

(A) This account is chiefly taken from the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

## THE BULL.

many devourers gnawing and tearing its back at once, of which it could not possibly rid itself: this insect, on the contrary, being perfectly satisfied with the moisture it finds in the tumour, gives the animal it feeds on little or no uneasiness.

As soon as the worm has attained its full growth, it works itself by degrees out of the tumour, through the hole, and falls on the ground, where it crawls about, till it has found a place of safety to repose in during its several transformations: here it soon loses all motion, and the skin becomes hard and black, forming a shell to protect it from accidents, till the fly is ready to make its appearance. When it is perfectly formed, it breaks through one end of its prison, and comes forth furnished with only two wings, yet at first sight so very like some of the smaller humble-bees, as to be easily mistaken for them. On attentive examination, however, it will be found to possess a mouth without teeth or lips, short glossy antennæ rounded at the ends, and reticular chestnut-coloured eyes. In the hinder and under part of the body of the female, there is a cylindrical tube, which she can protrude at pleasure, and with which she pierces the skin of the animal, to lodge her eggs, as has been already observed.







*Published by W. Darton, J. Harvey, & W. Bitch, London. March 1840.*

## BUFFALO.



## THE AFRICAN BUFFALO.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Horns bending out laterally.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

Skin, along the lower side of the neck, pendulous.

### SYNONIMS.

BOS INDICUS, *Plin.* lib. viii. c. 45.

BOS CORNIBUS RESUPINATIS INTORTIS ANTICE PLANIS,  
*Linn. Syst.* 99.

BOS CORNIBUS COMPRESSIS, *Briffon Quad.* 54.

BUBALUS, *Gefner Quad.* 122. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 72.

BUFFALO, *Dellon Voy.* 72.

LE BUFFLE, *de Buffon*, xi. 284. *tab.* xxv.

BULL ELEPHANTS, *Ludolph Æth.* 52.

THE general external appearance of the Buffalo so nearly resembles that of the common Bull or Cow, that we might at first easily suppose them to be mere varieties of the same animal; but if we contemplate the habits and disposition of each, and minutely examine the difference of particular parts, we are instantly struck with the dissimilarity, and ready to pronounce the two species totally distinct. The aversion for each other which subsists between them is so great, that it has hitherto been found impossible to make them breed together. Dr. Sparrman indeed seems to hint at the possibility of such an union, considering it as a curious experiment; but an insurmountable difficulty presents itself, if we remark the different periods of their gestation: the Cow, as is well known, goes only nine months with young; whereas the

## THE AFRICAN BUFFALO.

female Buffalo goes twelve. A circumstance, surely, which puts the matter beyond all doubt, and must for ever preserve the two species distinct.

The Cape Buffalo, according to Dr. Sparrman, is eight feet in length, and its height is five feet and a half. The limbs are remarkably stout and robust, in proportion to its size. The fetlocks hang nearer the ground than they do in the Cow.

The horns are the most remarkable feature they possess, both as to their shape and situation: these are placed at the distance of only one inch from each other at the bases, each horn being about thirteen inches in width at that part; from the junction at the base, which forms a narrow channel or furrow, they rise upwards, in a spherical form, to the height of three inches; in this manner they extend over a great part of the head, to the distance of three inches and a half from the eyes; so that the part from which they proceed occupies a space of eighteen or twenty inches in circumference; from thence bending downwards on each side of the neck, they become gradually more cylindrical, and each of them forms a curve, the convex part of which is turned towards the ground, and the direction of the point is upwards: the distance from point to point is frequently more than five feet. The horns are black, and two thirds of their surface, measured from the base, are very rough and craggy, with cavities lodged in them, sometimes an inch deep. The ears are a foot long, and are apparently defended by the situation of the horns; notwithstanding which, the edges of them are often notched and torn by the briars and almost impenetrable thickets through which they pass. The eyes also are so placed as to receive great protection from the horns; besides which, they are sunk deep in their own prominent orbits: an instance of the kind care of the Creator, in thus providing for the defence and safety of a part so essential to the well-being of the animal.

The hair of the Buffalo, which is of a dark brown colour, is long and harsh, and thinly scattered over the body, especially on the sides; it is rather longer on the knees, and lies as it were in whirls.

The Buffalo usually carries its head inclined to one side; this, with the singular appearance of its horns, gives it a fierce and malignant aspect, and



## THE AFRICAN BUFFALO.

warns the traveller to beware of an animal who carries such true traits of his real disposition in his countenance. Treacherous in the extreme, he conceals himself among the trees, and there stands lurking till some passenger comes by, when he rushes out at once into the road, and attacks the unwary traveller, who has no chance of escape, but by climbing up a tree, if he is fortunate enough to be near one. Flight is of no avail, he is speedily overtaken by the furious beast, who, not content with throwing down and killing him, stands over him for a long time afterwards, trampling him with his hoofs, and crushing him with his knees, and not only mangles and tears the body to pieces with his horns and teeth, but likewise strips off the skin, by licking it with his tongue. Nor does he perform all this at once, but often retires to some distance from the body, and returns with savage ferocity to gratify afresh his cruel appetite.

The Buffalo may, notwithstanding, be hunted, though he will sometimes turn and hunt his pursuers, whose greatest security, in this case, is the swiftness of their horses.

Like the Hog, he delights to wallow in the mire, which, sticking to the hair on his sides, sometimes gives him the appearance of having a broad belt round his body.

The flesh of this animal is lean, but full of juice, of a high flavour. The hide is so thick and tough, that targets, musket proof, are made of it; it likewise affords the strongest and best thongs for harness. It is so tough in the living subject, that it is impenetrable to a leaden musket ball; nor can the animal be killed but with balls hardened with a mixture of tin; and even then, these are often flatted.

We shall close this account of the Buffalo with a narrative of an attack made upon one of these formidable animals, as related by Dr. Sparrman, from ocular observation: this may serve to give a competent idea of its nature and disposition. "As soon as we had got a glimpse of our game, each of us strove to fire before his neighbour, so that we appeared entirely to have lost sight of all prudence and caution. When we had advanced to within twenty or thirty paces of the animal, we discharged our pieces almost at the

## THE AFRICAN BUFFALO.

same time; at which instant the Buffalo, which was upon rather lower ground than we were, behind a thin bush, appeared to turn his head round, in order to make towards us. The moment, however, we had discharged our guns, we had the pleasure to see him fall, and directly afterwards get up again, and run down into the thickest part of the wood. Induced, from this, to hope, that our shot had proved mortal, we had the imprudence to follow him down into the close thickets, where, fortunately for us, we could get no farther. We had, however, as we found afterwards, only hit the hindmost part of the chine, where the balls, which lay at the distance of three inches from each other, had been shivered to pieces against the bones. Several of our Hottentots now came to us, and threw stones down into the dale, in order to discover, by the bellowings of the beast, whither he had retired, but without success. Afterwards, however, he appeared to have recovered his courage, for at last he came up out of the dale, of his own accord, to the skirts of the wood, and placed himself so as to have a full view of us on the spot, where we were resting ourselves somewhat higher up: his intention, in all probability, and in the opinion of our old sportsmen, being to revenge himself on us, if we had not seen him in time, and fired at him directly. What, perhaps, in some degree, put a stop to his boldness was, that we stood on higher ground than he did: for several veteran sportsmen have assured me, as a fact, that Buffalos do not willingly ascend any hill, in order to make their attack. The third shot, which we afterwards discovered to have entered at the belly, proved fatal. This forced the Buffalo to descend again into the vale, dying the ground and bushes all the way he went with his blood. Though still hot upon the chase, yet we advanced with the greatest caution, accompanied by two of our Hottentots, through the thin and more pervious part of the wood, where the Buffalo had taken shelter. He, on the other hand, was advancing again, in order to attack some of us, when Mr. Immanuel, from the place where he was posted, shot him in the lungs. Nevertheless, he had still strength enough left to make a circuit of a hundred and fifty paces before we heard him fall. During his fall, and before he died, he bellowed in a most stupendous manner; and this death-song of his filled



## THE AFRICAN BUFFALO.

us all with no small degree of joy, on account of the victory we had gained : and so thoroughly is the human heart sometimes steeled to the sufferings of the brute creation, that we hastened forwards, in order to have the pleasure of seeing the Buffalo struggle with the pangs of death. I chanced to be first at the spot ; but think it impossible ever to behold anguish, accompanied by a savage fierceness, painted in stronger colours than they were in the countenance of this Buffalo. I was within ten steps of him, when he perceived me, and, bellowing, raised himself suddenly again on his legs. I had since reason to believe, that I was at the time very much frightened ; for, before I could well take my aim, I fired off my gun, and the shot missed the whole of his huge body, and only hit him in the hind legs, as we afterwards discovered by the size of the ball. Immediately upon this I ran away like lightning, in order to look out for some tree to climb up into ; but my apprehensions were groundless, he was too much exhausted to pursue me, and died soon after."

The Buffalo is a gregarious animal. It inhabits the interior unfrequented parts of Africa and India ; but is found in the greatest abundance in the countries near the Cape of Good Hope.









*Published by W. Darton, and J. Harvey London, 1790.*

ZEBU.



## THE ZEBU, OR INDIAN OX.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Horns bending out laterally.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

Skin along the lower side of the neck pendulous.

### SYNONIMS.

INDIAN OX *β. Pennant Syn. Quad. 6.*

LITTLE BUFFALO, *Edwards, p. 200.*

ZEBU, *de Buffon, xi. 439. tab. xlii.*

THE Zebu, or Indian Ox, varies much in respect to size; some are as large as the common English Ox; others as small as the Alderney Cow. From the latter of these the annexed figure was drawn.

This animal differs from the European Ox in the situation of its horns, and in having a lump on the shoulders; which, in the larger variety, will sometimes grow to the weight of forty or fifty pounds. This lump, or protuberance, is considered as a very delicate article of food, and, when well dressed, has much the taste and appearance of udder. The horns of this variety are short, and generally bend forwards rather than sideways, whereas those of the larger kind bend backwards.

The Zebu is capable of being tamed and rendered very docile and gentle; it is then used in India as a substitute for horses, in travelling; and particularly in China and Chinese Tartary. Its usual pace is a soft trot, with which it will travel at the rate of forty or fifty miles a day, for sixty days together. They are guided by means of a cord passed through the

## THE ZEBU.

cartilage of their nostrils, which is fastened to a longer cord, and used as a bridle. They are rode with a saddle, like horses, and their motion is far from unpleasant to the rider. The white ones are the most esteemed for this purpose. They likewise use them to draw chariots and carts, which service they perform in a very tractable and expeditious manner.

However widely the Zebu may appear to differ from the common Bull and Cow, it is certainly only a variety of the same species, as they breed together very kindly, and, in a few generations, the hump on the back entirely disappears. The Cow is subject to a great many varieties, which have given rise to a long list of names in the nomenclature of quadrupeds; such as the Urus, the Bison, the Bonafus, the Hog Cow, the Siberian Cow, and many others, which are all of them mere varieties of the same animal. But however these animals seem to differ in their outward appearance, they perfectly agree in the internal conformation of their parts, which is the true criterion of the species, and keeps the animal distinct from all others.

This quadruped is found all over India, in Arabia Petræa, and most parts of Africa.







RAM



## THE RAM.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Horns twisted spirally, and pointing outwards.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

### SYNONIMS.

OVIS ARIES, *Linn. Syst.* 97.

FAR, *Faun. Suec.* No. 45. *Brit. Zool.* 1. 22.

OVIS, *Plin. lib. viii. c. 47. Raii Syn. Quad.* 73.

WIDDER SCHAAF, *Klein Quad.* 13.

LE BREBIS, *de Buffon*, v. i. *tab.* 1. 2.

THE Ram is the male of that well-known and useful animal, the Sheep, of which the female is called Ewe ; the young one, whether male or female, Lamb ; and the male deprived, Wether : the Ram is also called Tup, in some parts of England. This animal is so well known, that a particular description of its figure seems unnecessary ; it is, however, subject to numberless varieties, arising from cross-breeding, food, and climate, the effect of which is more remarkable in this, than in any other animal.

The Sheep is certainly the most useful of the lesser quadrupeds ; and the bounty of the Creator has so tempered its constitution, as to enable it to exist, and even thrive, in almost every variety of climate, rendering most essential services to mankind wherever it goes. Mild, innocent, and gentle in its nature, it seems conscious of its defenceless state, and looks to man for that protection, which it seeks in vain from its own species ; yet, however timid it may be, the female follows the impulse of nature, so evident in all its sex, in the care and protection of its young, which it attempts to defend in time

## THE RAM.

of danger, by stamping with its feet in a menacing manner, and pushing with its horns. It must, however, be allowed that, notwithstanding the apparent timidity of this animal, when under the immediate protection of man, it assumes a very different conduct on the extensive, wild mountains, where numerous flocks range uncontrolled and unprotected by the shepherd, except at morning and evening. In such situations, a Ram will boldly attack a single Dog, and frequently proves victorious. But when the attack is more formidable, they unite in the common cause, and draw themselves up in a body, the females and young, as being perfectly defenceless, occupying the centre, while the Rams, placing themselves close to each other, form a circle round them, and present a formidable battery of horns on all parts, which cannot be attacked without imminent danger to the assailant. Thus they wait with firmness the approach of the enemy, on whom the Rams dart with such impetuosity and force, as to lay him dead at their feet, unless he has the address to save himself by flight. A Ram will sometimes engage a Bull, and, from the superior hardness of his skull, often comes off victorious. The Sheep delights in the society of its own species, and seems fond of a tinkling noise, which induces the shepherds to hang a bell round the neck of the leader of the flock, thence called the Bell-Wether, or Weder, the sound of which the others never fail to follow.

This animal is subject to many diseases, the most dangerous of which, namely the rot, is chiefly occasioned by its being kept in wet pastures, and too commonly proves fatal. It is likewise subject to the dropfy, vertigo, jaundice, and worms in the liver(A); it is also tormented by several kinds of insects, but chiefly by a species of oestrus, or gad-fly, which lays its eggs so high in the nostrils, that the maggots, when hatched, make their way into the frontal sinusses, and give the poor animal exquisite torture. The French shepherds have a method of relieving this complaint, by trepanning the part, and taking out the maggots. This operation is likewise performed in some parts of England, though not with equal success. The skin is much infested

(A) *Fasciola hepatica*. *Linn. Syst.* 648.



## THE RAM.

with a large acarus, or tick, which is eagerly fought after by magpies and starlings.

It has already been remarked, that the Sheep is the most valuable of the lesser quadrupeds, of which the immense profits arising to this country from the different branches of the woollen manufacture, afford sufficient proof. How it came to be so long neglected in England, is matter of just astonishment, as it does not appear to have been much encouraged till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, since which period it has thriven so much, that it is now generally allowed to be the staple commodity of British commerce<sup>(A)</sup>. But, besides the wool, there is hardly any part of this creature that is not applied to the various necessities of man: the flesh is a nutritious and wholesome food, and never cloyes the appetite; the milk produces butter and cheese in great abundance; the skin is used for making gloves, parchment, and the covers of books; and of the entrails, strings are manufactured for musical instruments, and to cover the handles of whips; the bones, calcined, are used by the refiners, and the dung is a rich article of manure in husbandry<sup>(B)</sup>.

The Sheep bred in Great Britain are by far superior to those produced in any other country; those reared in Herefordshire, Devonshire, and Cotswold Downs have the finest fleeces, and the Lincolnshire and Warwickshire breed are the largest, and exceed all others in the quantity and goodness of their wool. A lock, from one of Mr. Chaplin's Lincolnshire breed, measured twenty three inches in length: the individual from which it was taken weighed thirty stone, seven pounds, reckoning eight pounds to the stone; and a Wether, of three years old, produced twenty-six pounds and three quarters of wool. Fifty guineas are commonly given for a Ram of the Lincolnshire breed; and, at Mr. Chaplin's sale, three Lambs were sold as follows, one for 174l. one for 150l. and one for 126l. and many others came

(A) "The annual value of wool-horn in England, is estimated at two millions sterling, which produces, when manufactured, the prodigious sum of six millions."

(B) Buffon says, that one hundred Sheep, properly folded, will in one summer fertilize eight acres of land for six years.

## THE RAM.

within a few pounds of the last price. The Ewes were sold, in lots of five each, from thirty to twenty guineas, which last was the lowest price per lot. The late Mr. Bakewell of Leicestershire, had likewise taken infinite pains in improving the breed of Sheep, and those, bred by him, are thought to be as valuable as the Lincolnshire.

Like all other ruminating animals, Sheep have no upper cutting, or fore, teeth; but they have eight in the lower jaw: two of these are shed and replaced by new ones at the age of two years; four of them at the age of three years; and at four years old the mouth is full. There are, however, some breeds in England, called by the shepherds Leather-mouthed Cattle, which do not change their teeth at all, these are supposed to shew the marks of old age sooner than the rest.

The Ewe goes five months with young, and generally brings one Lamb at a time, though some bring two; and sometimes, though very rarely, three and four: the first Lamb is reckoned of inferior value, and the third is always the best. It is remarkable that the Ewe can distinguish its own Lamb, and the Lamb its mother, even in the largest flocks; and, at the time of shearing, when the Ewes are shut up in a pen from the Lambs, and turned loose one by one as they are shorn, it is pleasing to see the meeting between the mother and her young one: the Ewe immediately bleats, to call her Lamb, which instantly obeys the well-known voice, and returning the bleat, comes skipping to its dam; but is startled at first by her new appearance, and approaches her with diffidence, till she has corrected the sense of sight by those of smelling and hearing, when, laying aside her fears, she seizes the much-loved teat.

The Ram will live fifteen years, and the Ewe ten; but they seldom attain to that age.

In purchasing Sheep, care should be taken to buy them from a soil inferior to that for which they are destined. A good Sheep may be known by the largeness of its bones, and the length, oiliness, and close twist of the wool: such sheep always produce the finest fleeces, and fetch the best price at market.







*Published by W Darton, J Harvey and W Belch, London, July 11<sup>th</sup> 1802.*

AFRICAN SHEEP.  
BROAD TAILED D<sup>o</sup>



## THE BROAD-TAILED SHEEP.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.  
Hornless.

### SYNONIMS.

OVIS ARABICA, *Cavi Opusc.* 72. *Gesner Quad. Icon.* 15.

BROAD-TAILED SHEEP, *Pennant Hist. Quad.* vol. i. p. 41.

OVIS LATICAUDA, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 74. *Linn. Syst.* 97.

LE MOUTON DE BARBARIE, *de Buffon*, xi. 555, *tab.* xxxiii.

THE tail of this animal, which constitutes its greatest peculiarity, is accounted a choice delicacy, and is usually eaten with the lean of the mutton, its substance partaking equally of the nature of fat and marrow. It is said to be twelve inches broad; of so great a length as to trail upon the ground; and so uncommonly heavy as to require the support of a small carriage, which the shepherds usually provide, to keep it from galling.

This, however, is not the only particular in which the Broad-tailed Sheep excels, as its fleece is equally long, fine, and beautiful, with the boasted wool of Caramania; and is actually purchased with avidity by the Cachemirian factors, who send it to Cachemir, where it is fabricated into shawls (A) of an exquisite quality and superior elegance.

(A) These articles of luxury were always supposed to have been made with goats' hair, till the public were undeceived by Mr. Bogle's instructive and entertaining account of Thibet, noticed in the Philosophical Transactions.

## THE BROAD-TAILED SHEEP.

These animals seem to have been known to the ancients: some of whom have asserted that the tails were a cubit broad, and others that they measured a cubit in length.

A variety, called by Mr. Pennant the short thick-tailed Sheep, abound in all the deserts of Tartary, but the quantity of their fat is proportioned to the quality of their pasture; the finest being observed to inhabit such places as produce vernal plants, or are impregnated with saline waters.

The subject of our Plate is commonly found in Syria, Barbary, and Ethiopia, where its tail is said to grow to the weight of fifty pounds.



## THE AFRICAN SHEEP.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

Horns short, ears pendant.

### SYNONIMS.

ARIES GUINEENSIS, *Margrave Brasl.* 134. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 75.

LA BREBIS DE GUINEE, *Briffon Quad.* 51.

SHEEP OF SAHARA, *Shaw's Travels*, 241.

LE BELIER DES INDES, *de Buffon*, xi. 362. *tab.* xxxiv.

AFRICAN SHEEP, *Pennant Hist. Quad.* vol. i. p. 40.

OVIS GUINEENSIS, *Linn. Syst.* 98. *Zimmerman*, 131.

CARNERO OR BELL WETHER, *Della Valle Trav.* 91.

THIS animal, known to the Portuguese by the name of Cabritto, and supposed by Mr. Pennant to have been the Adimain, which Leo Africanus mentions as furnishing the Lybians with milk and cheese, possesses none of those attractive qualities, that produce an involuntary admiration in the breast of the spectator who contemplates either the flocks or individuals of other countries. Neither the formation of its body, the appearance of its coat, nor the quality of its flesh, is worthy of attention: the first being meagre and ill proportioned; the second consisting of rough hair, instead of the beautiful wool that usually adorns the other varieties; and the latter proving equally destitute of flavour and nutrition.

The African Sheep is about the size of an Afs, though its shape resembles that of the Ram. Its horns are short; its ears pendulous, and, like its body, covered with short hair instead of wool; its legs are extremely long; and

## THE AFRICAN SHEEP.

the under part of its neck is furnished with a sort of dew-lap. It is said to be uncommonly strong and swift; and, though domesticated, to approach near to a state of nature.

Della Valle asserts, that he saw, at Goa, a Wether of this description, saddled and bridled, which carried a boy of twelve years of age.

It is an inhabitant of Guinea, and is found in most of the tropical climates.







*Published by W.Darwin, J.Harvey & W.Belch, London Decr 23<sup>rd</sup> 1843.*

MANY HORNED SHEEP.

WALACHIAN ID<sup>o</sup>.



## THE MANY HORNED SHEEP.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Horns twisted spirally, and pointing outwards.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

### SYNONIM.

OVIS POLYCERATA, *Linn. Syst.* 97. *De Buffon*, xi. tab. xxxi. *Suppl.* iii. p. 73.

THESE animals are commonly found in Iceland, Muscovy, and other northern parts. They are similar to those of England in the form of their bodies, but vary materially in the number of their horns; having commonly four, and sometimes eight, branching out from the forehead. Their fleeces are of a tolerable length, smooth, and of a substance between hair and wool; and beneath the external coat, which falls off at certain periods, is another covering that resembles a fine soft fur. The quantity produced by each animal usually weighs about four pounds.

Mr. Pennant has described an individual of this species as having two erect and two lateral horns; the fore part of its neck covered with yellowish hairs, that measured fourteen inches in length; and the other parts of its body covered with wool.

The same gentleman mentions an elegant species brought from Guinea, which was small of stature, but beautifully limbed. Its hair was of the finest texture, and exhibited a silvery whiteness; that which shaded the neck was of a considerable length. Its nose was partially marked with a glossy black, each knee and ham was prettily spotted, and the feet were completely black.

So evident was the effect of climate upon this animal, that in the month of November it began to assume a soft woolly coat. Its disposition, for some time, was extremely gentle, but it afterwards contracted such vicious habits as obliged its owner to send it to a mountain inclosure, where it died.





## THE WALLACHIAN SHEEP.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Horns twisted spirally, and pointing outwards.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

### SYNONIMS.

OVIS STREPSICEROS, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 75.

LA CHEVRE DE CRETE, *Briffon Quad.* 48.

STREPSICHEROS OU MOUTON DE CRETE, *Gefner Quad.* 308.

CRETAN SHEEP, *Pennant Hift. Quad.* vol. i. p. 38.

CORNIBUS RECTIS CARINATIS FLEXUOSO SPIRALIBUS. *Linn. Syst.* 98.

THIS variety is said to resemble the common Sheep both in the size and formation of its body; but it is justly considered as a curious animal, by naturalists, on account of the long shaggy fleece with which it is clothed by nature, and the upright spiral horns that embellish its head.

It is an inhabitant of Wallachia, Mount Ida in Crete, and of several of the islands of the Archipelago.

This Animal is distinguished in Austria by the name of Zackl, and is almost the only kind which the butchers of that country deal in. It is also said to be the Strepficheros of the ancients.









*Published by W. Dutton, J. Harvey & W. Bate, London, July 1<sup>st</sup> 1796.*

GOAT

## THE GOAT.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Horns bending backward, almost close at their base.  
Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.  
The male in general bearded.

### SYNONIMS.

CAPRA HIRCUS, *Linn. Syst.* 94.  
GET, *Faun. Suec.* No. 44.  
SIEGEN BOCK, SIEGE, *Klein Quad.* 15.  
GOAT, *Pennant's Brit. Zool.* I. 29.  
LE BOUC, LA CHEVRE, *de Buffon*, v. 59: *tab.* viii.  
*Briffon Quad.* 38.

THE Goat may be considered as a kind of auxiliary species, well adapted by the beneficent Creator, to supply the absence or imperfections of the Sheep, in such climates and situations as are not congenial to the constitution and habits of that useful animal. In like manner, the Ass is a substitute for the Horse, and the Llama of the Peruvian mountains for the Camel. All these auxiliary species are, however, completely distinct, and separated by a boundary which nature cannot exceed; they are all wilder and more hardy than their principals<sup>(A)</sup>; they require less care, and are less subject to disease or accidents.

The sprightly and active disposition of the Goat seems well calculated to adorn and enliven the gloomy mountainous wilds of nature, and to give a pleasing animation to those awful and dreary scenes, which are inaccessible

(A) Buffon.



## THE GOAT.

to almost every other quadruped. Delighted to browse on shrubs and the tops of trees, which it reaches from the contiguous rocks, it finds, in these retired solitudes, an abundant supply of food, and perfect security from its enemies.

The feet of this animal are admirably well adapted to the rocky precipices, on which it loves to climb, being furnished with two hoofs, made hollow underneath, and sharp at the edges, like the inside of a spoon, whereby it is prevented from sliding in these dangerous situations.

Although the Goat is well adapted for a savage life, being hardy, lively, active, and possessed of a great share of animal instinct, it nevertheless attaches itself readily to man, appears sensible of his caresses, and offers him, as it were, voluntarily, those services which it is capable of rendering him, and which are by no means inconsiderable, in the mountainous countries it inhabits. Its skin, which is soft, clean, and wholesome, furnishes a comfortable bed for the hardy inhabitants of those solitudes; its milk not only serves them as a wholesome and nourishing drink, but likewise yields them cheese and butter, to eat with their oat-cakes. Its flesh, too, is excellent food; but this is a luxury in which they seldom indulge, as being too expensive. The flesh of the Kid is esteemed a dainty even by epicures, and, when properly prepared, is little inferior to venison.

The Count de Buffon relates an anecdote, which proves, that this animal is naturally fond of the society of man, even in uncultivated countries. "In 1698," says he, "an English vessel having put into harbour at the island of Bonavista, two negroes went on board, and offered the captain as many Goats as he chose to carry away; he expressed his surprise at this offer, when the negroes informed him there were only twelve persons on the island, and that the Goats multiplied so fast, as to become exceedingly troublesome; for, instead of being hard to be caught, they followed them about with a degree of obstinacy, like other domestic animals.

The Goat will leap from one precipice to another with the greatest care, and most perfect security; and when two of them are yoked together, that they may not stray too far from home, they will, as it were by mutual consent, take the most dangerous leaps together, and exert their efforts with such perfect unison, that they generally accomplish their purpose unhurt.

## THE GOAT.

This useful animal requires little or no care, and is easily sustained; it is therefore generally the property of the poor; it prefers browsing on heathy mountains and commons, or shrubby rocks and neglected wilds, to grazing in the most luxuriant pastures; it is particularly fond of the tender bark of young trees, to which it often does great damage. It is not in the least affected by wind or rain, nor does it endeavour to avoid either; it prefers heat to cold, which, when immoderate, often produces a fatal vertigo; it delights to bask in the sun, and will sleep in the hottest situations: playful, capricious, and vagrant, it is with difficulty fed in flocks, as Sheep are, but prefers straying from its companions, and selecting its own pastures. The irregularity of its motions strongly marks the inconstancy of its disposition; it advances, retires, jumps, runs, and stops, merely from caprice and natural vivacity.

The milk of the Goat is much recommended in consumptive cases, as a restorative and blunter of acrimony, and is often found to be highly beneficial. The mountainous parts of England, Scotland, and Wales are much resorted to for the purpose of drinking it in perfection, and great advantage is frequently derived from the use of it. The taste of Goat's milk is sweet and pleasant, and it acquires a peculiar flavour from the shrubs it feeds on, which to some is highly grateful; it is easier digested than Cow's milk, and is therefore well adapted to those who have weak stomachs. The Goat is likewise serviceable to man in many more instances; its skin is used for several purposes; with it the knapsacks of soldiers are generally made, and, in the country, the peasants make waistcoats and caps of it: wigs, and even cloth are made of its hair; its horns are used as handles for knives and other instruments; and its suet is highly esteemed for making candles, which are superior, for durability and whiteness, to those made from any other tallow.

Both male and female have horns, except a very few individuals; and it is said that those which are white, and have no horns, always give the most milk, but that the black ones are the strongest (A).

(A) Buffon.

## THE GOAT.

The Goat is fattened in the same manner as the Sheep; but, in our climate, notwithstanding every possible precaution, the flesh is never so good or so sweet as mutton. Between the tropics the case is different; there the mutton becomes lean and flabby, whereas the flesh of the Goat rather improves, and is by some preferred to the mutton. Thus it appears that this animal seems well adapted to supply the necessities of man in both extremes, in almost every part of the world. In northern countries, where the pasture is barren and coarse, the Goat finds a subsistence among the shrubs well suited to his nature; between the tropics, where the excessive heat causes other cattle to degenerate, the Goat is on the contrary nourished by the genial warmth, and his flesh improves accordingly.

The female goes five months with young, and produces from two to four at a birth. The Goat will breed with the Sheep, and the animal so produced will breed again, but no new race will result from the intermixture; which clearly proves that, although the Goat and Sheep greatly resemble each other in many particulars, the species are, and ever will be, distinct.

The Goat is subject to great varieties, as to its size, horns, colour, and hair, which in some is very rough and shaggy, in others perfectly smooth, in some curled, in others long and straight; these variations depend much on the country in which it is produced, and the food it meets with; it is an animal much diffused, and will breed freely in any country, except in those which are very cold, as Canada, where they are obliged to preserve a succession by importation. It is remarked, that the size of the Goat decreases in proportion to the warmth of the climate in which it is bred, but that it becomes more prolific, and in very warm countries, has been known to bring forth even five young ones at a birth. It is libidinous even to a proverb, and the period of its life is frequently shortened by its ardor. The individual, represented in the plate, is the portrait of one bred on the mountains of Wales, and the scenery is the place of his nativity.







*Published by W.Darton, J.Hurvy & W.Belch, London, June 19, 1801.*

IBEX  
&  
CHAMOIS "GOAT".

## THE IBEX.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Horns bent backwards, and almost close at their base.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

The male bearded.

### SYNONIMS.

IBEX, *Plin.* lib. viii. c. 53.

LE BOUQUETIN, *de Buffon*, xii. 136. tab. xiii. xiv. *Zimmerman*, 114.

STEINBOCK, *Kramer Austr.* 321. *Ridingere kleine Thiere*, No. 71.

THE Ibex is mentioned by Buffon as being the stock from whence the Common or Domestic Goat has descended. It greatly resembles that animal in the formation of its body; but its knotty and incurvated horns are considerably larger, sometimes growing to the length of three feet. The head of this quadruped is small, that of the male adorned with a dusky beard; the eyes are large; the hair is rough; the top of the back marked with a black line. The legs are diversified with black and white; the thighs and belly are of a delicate fawn colour; and the other parts of a deep brown, mingled with hoary.

The female is considerably smaller than the male: her horns seldom exceed eight inches in length, and have but few knobs on the upper surface.

These animals are extremely wild, strong, and agile; and sometimes turn with such fury upon the incautious huntsman, as to throw him headlong down the eminence, unless he has time to elude the danger, by prostrating himself on the earth till they have passed over him.



## THE IBEX.

Some authors have asserted, that if the Ibex is closely pursued, and cannot possibly escape by any other method, it will precipitate itself from the brow of the mountain, and light upon its horns (A) in such a manner as generally secures its body from injury: or that it will otherwise suspend itself from some projecting tree, over a precipice, and there remain till the enemy has passed by, or abandoned his fruitless efforts. From these circumstances it must be sufficiently obvious, that it is difficult to be shot, and that the chase of it is peculiarly dangerous.

During the season of love, the braying of the males re-echoes through the excavations of the rocks with a horrible noise. At the time of parturition, the females retire to the side of some neighbouring rill, and there bring forth their young. They have seldom more than one Kid at a time, and the length of their lives is said to be inconsiderable.

In the most severe part of winter, they descend a little, in quest of pasturage. Their blood was formerly accounted useful in pleurifies, and their flesh is esteemed excellent.

They inhabit the Pyrenean and Carpathian mountains; the most elevated piers of the Sierra de Ronda, in the province of Granada; the Grifons country; and the highest points of the Rhætian Alps. They are likewise found on the mountainous chain which stretches between eastern Tartary and Siberia; the tract beyond the Lena; the province of Hedojæs, in Arabia; and the lofty hills of Crete, where they are said to cure the wounds of arrows by browsing on the herb dittany.

(A) This assertion seems to be justified by the frequent and well-known circumstance of the Ibex being found with only one horn, the other being broken by a fall.

## THE CHAMOIS GOAT.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Horns slender, erect, and hooked.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

Hoofs short and much divided.

### SYNONIMS.

RUPICAPRA, *Plin.* lib. viii. c. 15. *Gefner Quad.* 290. *Raii Syn.*

*Quad.* 78. *Scheuchzer. It. Alp.* i. 155. &c.

CAPRA RUPICAPRA. C. CORNIBUS ERECTIS UNCINATIS, *Linn. Syst.* 95.

CHAMOIS OU YSARD, *Belon Obs.* 54.

YSARUS OU SARRIS, *Gaston de Foix*, 99. *Briffon Quad.* 41. *de Buffon*,  
xii. 136. *tab.* xvi.

GEMSE, *Klein Quad.* 18. *Ridinger Kleine Thiere*, No. 72.

ANTILOPE RUPICAPRA, *Pallas Miscel.* 4. *Spicil.* xii. 12.

TRAVELLERS, who have beheld the sublime and picturesque scenery of Dauphiné, Swisserland, Italy, Greece, Crete, the Sierra de Ronda, the Pyrenean mountains, and those of Taurus and Caucasus, have generally spoken of the Chamois Goat with that peculiar warmth of expression which results from the contemplation of some pleasing and favourite object. It may, indeed, be naturally supposed that, while the eye wanders over a fine extent of mountainous country, or rests in astonishment on the declivity of some lofty eminence, the sight of this beautiful quadruped, bounding over the misshapen rocks, passing through the trees with incredible swiftness, or hastening to quench its thirst at the crystal streamlet, must inspire the susceptible heart with delight and admiration.

## THE CHAMOIS GOAT.

The Chamois is of the size of the tame Goat, to which it approximates in several particulars. Its head is embellished with two slender, black horns, rising from the centre of the forehead, to the height of six inches; but instead of reclining backwards, like those of other animals, they stand forward, being only recurved at their extremities, which are remarkably acute. The position of the ears is extremely graceful. Exclusive of two black stripes, that descend from the horns to the sides of the face, the colour of the head is a yellowish white; the body of a brown, or dusky red; and the belly tinged with yellow: the length of the tail is inconsiderable, and its colour sable on the under surface; the hoofs are short and goat-like, and the upper lip is a little divided. A variety, probably that of sex, has been observed, in which the cheeks and chin are of a dusky hue, and the forehead white. This quadruped is universally admired for the roundness, vivacity, and penetration of its eye; and its scent and hearing are so exquisitely fine, that it will discover a man at the distance of half a league, provided the wind blows in a favourable direction.

The Chamois selects the most tender buds, delicate flowers, and aromatic herbs for its food; particularly the genipay and carline thistle, which, being the hottest productions of the Alps, are well adapted to the warmth of its constitution; yet it is so greatly incommoded by the beams of the sun, that it is only to be seen at pasture previously to the rising of that luminary, or in the cool of the evening. During the summer it frequents the excavated rocks that are lined with eternal snows, or the tall forests which crown the northern sides of the rugged mountains. In the depth of winter it seeks a retreat, from the falls of the avalanches, in the lower thickets, or caverns, where it subsists on such slender twigs of trees, roots, or tender bushes, as it can find beneath the surface of the snow. When it feeds upon succulent herbage, it drinks but sparingly, and ruminates at intervals like the common Goat.

Each herd is said to have a leader, who commonly takes his station on some commanding spot, while his followers are at food, and faithfully performs the duty of a sentinel. If he either hears or smells any thing



## THE CHAMOIS GOAT.

approaching, which he cannot immediately see, he whistles or hiffes with such force, that the neighbouring rocks reverberate the sound, and the Goats are warned to seek their safety in instant flight. He then stops for a moment, in order to look around him, and afterwards resumes his friendly intimation, striking the ground with his feet, and leaping impatiently from one eminence to another, till the confirmation of his fears induces him to elude pursuit by an exertion of his natural speed.

The whistling or hiffing, here alluded to, is purely nasal, and is in reality no other than a strong breath exhaled, with great violence, through a small aperture. It is used exclusively as a signal of danger, the voice of the Chamois at all other times being confined to a gentle bleating.

These animals, whose agility and vivacity are equally interesting, are of a social disposition, and generally appear in little parties of from three to twenty, though probably sixty or a hundred individuals occupy the declivity of the same mountain.

The large males usually feed at a distance from the others, except in the months of October and November, when they join the females, and beat away the young. Their ardour is then excessive, and they bleat frequently, as they traverse their native rocks with astonishing rapidity. The season of parturition is in March and April, when the females bring forth one, and occasionally two at a time. The young ones remain with their dams for about five months, and, if not destroyed by the voracity of the wolves, or the stratagems of the hunters, they will live to the age of twenty or even thirty years. Their blood is said to possess some medicinal virtues, like that of the wild Goat, and is consequently an object of importance to the hunters. The horns are used for the heads of canes. Those of the females are smaller and less hooked than the others. The skins, when dressed, are nervous, strong, and supple, and were formerly used for gloves, vests, and other articles of raiment; but, since the art of tanning has arrived to so great perfection, the leather denominated *shammoy* is also made from the skins of the domestic Goat, the Deer, and the Sheep. The flesh of the Chamois is accounted excellent, and one of these animals will sometimes yield from ten

## THE CHAMOIS GOAT.

to twelve pounds of fuet, of a superior quality to that of the common Goat.

They climb and descend such parts of the scabrous hills as are perfectly inaccessible to men, and even to dogs, with great facility, always pursuing their course in an oblique direction. When descending, they throw themselves across a rock, of twenty or thirty feet in height, without having any intermediate support; they strike, however, twice or thrice with their hoofs, in their descent, till they reach a proper resting place. The strength and elasticity of their tendons is such that, when seen at a distance, bounding from one precipice to another, a spectator might be almost inclined to imagine that nature had supplied them with wings, rather than with such limbs as are common to quadrupeds. Their legs are remarkably long and pliant, and the hinder ones are crooked, a formation which favours their springing to such great distances, and tends to break their fall, when they precipitate themselves from the heights of the mountains.

The chase of the Chamois is replete with difficulty and danger: it is generally performed in winter, and the most common method is, to shoot them with rifle-barrelled guns, from behind some large mass of stone, or the clefts of the hills. Some, however, deem themselves more prudent in stationing proper persons at all the outlets of a glade or valley, and sending in others to rouse the game. Dogs are entirely useless in this chase, as they would merely alarm without overtaking, and would either provoke the objects of pursuit to turn upon the hunters, and throw them down the precipice, or to fly off to the distance of several leagues.

A hairy substance, covered with a hard crust, of an oblong form, has been frequently found in the stomachs of these animals. Their ordinary stations are less elevated than those of the Ibex, but they are commonly seen in greater numbers.







*Published by W. Darton, J. Harvey & W. Belch, London, July 18, 1796.*

GIRAFFE OR CAMELOPARD

## THE GIRAFFE.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Horns short, upright, truncated.

The neck and shoulders of an extraordinary length.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, the two outermost bilobated.

No cutting teeth in the upper jaw.

### SYNONIMS.

CERVUS CAMELOPARDALIS, *Linn. Syst.* 92.

TRAGUS GIRAFFA, *Klein Quad.* 22.

CAMELOPARDALIS, *Plin.* lib. viii. c. 18.

CAMELOPARD, *Pennant Synn. Quad.* 12.

LA GIRAFFE, QUE LES ARABES NOMENT ZURNAPA, *Belon Obs.*

118. *Gefner Quad.* 160. *de Buffon*, xiii. 1.

THIS most extraordinary creature is so very different in its make from any other known quadruped, that it would be difficult to form an adequate idea of it, without seeing either the animal or its portrait; the unusual length of its neck and fore legs gives it a most singular appearance. The head is about two feet long, and somewhat resembles that of a Stag; it is adorned by two substances, which have the appearance of horns, though in fact the animal never uses them as such, they being only two prominences perpendicular and parallel to each other, arising from the skull between the ears, and extending to the height of eight or ten inches: these prominences are covered all over with short hair, and appear as if cut off at the top, being terminated by a convexity several lines wide, adorned with a rim of straight, bristly hair.

## THE GIRAFFE.

There is besides a tubercle on the forehead, about two inches high, which resembles a third horn sprouting out. The ears are sharp and pointed; the upper lip is longer and thicker than the under, and both of them are covered with stiff hairs; the eyes are large and beautiful. It has eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, but none in the upper; and six grinders on each side, both above and below. The tongue is pointed and rough; the neck slender and elegant; it is above five feet long, and adorned on the upper side with a short mane, of a reddish brown colour. The shoulders are of an extraordinary length, which makes the fore legs appear much longer than the hind ones, though, in fact, they are not really so. In consequence of this singular conformation, the creature is a foot and a half higher at the shoulders than at the rump, so that the back appears sloped like the roof of a house. This animal is from fourteen to fifteen feet high, from the crown of the head to the soles of the fore feet. From the top of the shoulder to the sole of the fore foot it measures ten feet; whereas from the rump to the bottom of the hind foot it is only eight feet two inches high. This difference arises partly from the length of the shoulder-blades, and partly from a sharp process of the first vertebra of the back, which projects more than a foot beyond the rest<sup>(A)</sup>. The tail is nearly three feet long, slender, and adorned at the end by a bunch of hairs two feet in length. The hoofs are divided into two, like the Ox; but it has no small hoofs at the fetlock joint.

The colour of the Giraffe is a dirty white, with large spots dispersed all over, pretty close to each other, of a reddish yellow colour; these spots are of a lighter colour in the younger animals, and become darker as the creature grows older.

This animal is of a mild and timid disposition; when pursued, it will trot so fast, that even a good Horse finds it difficult to keep up with it; it will likewise pace and gallop. As often as it lifts up its fore feet, it throws its neck back; though, at other times, it holds its head and neck erect, except when grazing. When it leaps, it lifts up first its fore legs, and then

(A) Sparrman.



## THE GIRAFFE.

the hinder ones, similar to a Horse whose fore legs are tied together. Although it runs badly, it will continue running for a long time without stopping. It has been supposed that it possesses neither strength nor means to defend itself; but Mr. Vaillant says, "he knows, past all doubt, that, by its kick, it wearies, discourages, and distances the Lion."

The Giraffe feeds on the leaves of trees, particularly on a species of Mimosa, which is common in the parts it frequents. The extraordinary length of its neck and legs are admirably well adapted to reach the tender shoots which grow on the upper parts of the trees, and it can even add to its ordinary height, by bringing its fore and hind legs nearer together. Grass is likewise a part of its food, to reach which it is obliged to extend the fore legs, on each side; and it sometimes bends one knee as Horses do when grazing. It frequently lies down to sleep or chew the cud, which occasions callosities on the breast and knees. It is difficult to distinguish this creature at any distance, the extraordinary length of the neck, joined to so short a body, giving the animal the appearance of a decayed tree, to which the colour does not a little contribute.

The flesh of the young ones is said to be good eating, but it is often strongly flavoured by the Mimosa on which it feeds. The Hottentots think the marrow a great delicacy, and hunt the creature chiefly for the sake of it. They use the skin to make vessels, for holding water and other liquids.

The Giraffe appears to have been known early to the Romans, as its figure is among the eastern animals which are on the celebrated Prænestine Pavement, made by the direction of Sylla; it is there represented both grazing and browsing in its natural attitudes, which is a clear proof that they had seen the animal alive; it was likewise exhibited at Rome by the popular Cæsar among other animals at the Circæan games<sup>(A)</sup>.

This animal inhabits the vast forests of Æthiopia, and the interior parts of Africa which have been undisturbed by the residence of man.

(A) Pennant Hist. Quad. Vol. I. p. 67.









*Ibbetson del.*

*Published by W. Darzon, J. Harvey, & W. Beld, London. Sept. 2. 1798.*

*Tooke sc.*

NYLGHAU.

## THE WHITE-FOOTED ANTELOPE.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Horns annulated, or twisted.

Eight broad cutting teeth in the lower jaw ; none in the upper.

The body and limbs light, and elegantly formed.

### SYNONIM.

NYL GHAW, *Bernier*.

THIS beautiful animal has not been known in Europe more than thirty years. Since that period, it has been frequently imported from India, particularly in the year 1767, when several of them were brought into this country ; and, notwithstanding the great difference of climate, they bred, and continued to breed for some years ; whence it is probable that, with a little care, this animal might be naturalized, and would be an elegant ornament to the parks of the nobility and gentry, as well as an additional article of luxury to their tables, its flesh having an exquisite flavour ; and it might possibly be tamed so as to become highly useful for many purposes, on account of its extraordinary speed and considerable strength.

The head of the White-footed Antelope is adorned with two horns, which bend a little forwards ; they are about seven inches in length, and fix in circumference at the base, from whence they gradually taper, till they end in a point. The ears are seven inches long, broad at the extremities, and beautifully marked, on the inside, with two black bands on a white ground ; the neck is adorned with a black mane, which extends to half the length of the back ; a tuft of long, black hair grows likewise out of the fore part of the neck ; above which is a large white spot, and another of the same colour



## THE WHITE-FOOTED ANTELOPE.

on the chest, which extends between the fore legs ; each fore foot is prettily marked with one white spot, and each hind foot with two : the tail is long, and tufted at the extremity with black hairs. The general colour of the animal is a dark grey. Its height, to the top of the shoulders, is about four feet. The foregoing description refers to the male, which is the animal represented in the engraving. The female differs in a few particulars. Her general colour is a pale brown ; she has no horns, and each foot is adorned with three tranverse bands of black and two of white, placed alternately ; she generally produces one young one at a birth, and sometimes two ; she has four nipples, and is supposed to go nine months with young.

The late Sir Ashton Lever had one of these animals alive at Leicester House, where we have often seen it. It was gentle, appeared perfectly harmless, was fond of being caressed, and always licked the hand by which it was either stroked or fed. Its sense of smelling appeared to be exquisite, as it always applied to it for information, when any new object presented itself, particularly when either food or drink was offered to it. The males, however, are very vicious during the rutting season, and will then attack and fight each other with the greatest ferocity. Their manner of fighting is singular ; they begin the attack at some distance from each other, by dropping on their knees, in which posture they shuffle on, till they have approached within a few yards, when, suddenly making a spring, they dart against each other with considerable force. Nor are their attacks during that period confined to those of their own species ; for a labouring man happening to go up to the outside of an inclosure which contained one of these animals, without knowing he was near it, as soon as he approached it, the creature darted violently against the wood work, which he shattered in pieces, and broke off one of his own horns close to the root, which probably cost him his life, as he did not long survive the event (A).

(A) Bernier.







*Published by W.Darton, Harvey & Welch, London, Jan 10<sup>th</sup> 1800.*

HARNESSED ANTELOPE.

## THE HARNESSED ANTELOPE.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Horns annulated or twisted.

Eight broad cutting teeth in the lower jaw ; none in the upper.

Body and limbs of a light and elegant form.

### SYNONIMS.

ANTELOPE SCRIPTA, *Pallas Miscell. Zool.* 8. *Spicil.* 15.

HARNESSED ANTELOPE, *Pennant Syn. Quad.* 27.

LE GUIB, *de Buffon*, xii. 327. *tab.* xl.

BONTI-BOK, *Sparrman's Voy.*

THE Antelope seems to form the connecting link, in the great chain of nature, between the Goat and the Deer: like the former, their horns are hollow, and they never shed them; while, on the other hand, they resemble the Deer in the elegance of their form and their extraordinary speed, in which they far surpass any other quadruped. They soon distance the Greyhound; and the Hunting Leopard, which is trained to catch them in India, cannot approach them, except by crawling, imperceptibly, through the thick grass, on its belly, till it has attained the proper distance, from which it springs on its prey with unerring aim, and soon subdues it. The several species of them differ greatly from each other in their general form, as well as in the structure of their horns; those which inhabit the continent of Africa are, in general, more elegant in their form, and their horns are annulated; whereas those found in Africa, and, particularly, in the country about the Cape of Good Hope, so much resemble the Goat, that they are called, by the inhabitants, the Wood Goat, the Blue Goat, the Striped Goat,



### THE HARNESSSED ANTELOPE.

&c. though the horns of even these sufficiently distinguish them from the Goat, by being twisted spirally, and the horns of all the species are furnished with longitudinal grooves, which extend their whole length.

The immense plains and forests of Africa abound with numerous herds of these animals, which, by their playful activity, abundantly enliven those dreary scenes, and afford an ample supply of food to their fierce inhabitants, the Lion, Leopard, Panther, &c. They are sometimes found in flocks, consisting of from one to two thousand, though some species are met with in companies of only five or six individuals.

The Harnessed Antelope, though its figure is not so elegant as some others, is nevertheless equal, if not superior to most, in consequence of the elegance and beauty displayed in the arrangement of the stripes with which it is adorned. The general colour of this animal is a deep tawny, and the belly is brown, though in most other species that part is white. The horns are straight, pointing backwards; they are nine inches long, slightly twisted, and marked with two spiral ribs: the ears are broad: beneath each eye, on the lower jaw, is a white spot. The back, sides, and rump are elegantly marked with white lines, so disposed, as to give the animal the appearance of being harnessed: two of these lines extend, from the shoulders along the sides to the haunches, at such a distance as to divide the side into three nearly equal parts; these are crossed by two others, which extend from the back towards the belly, but do not reach lower down than the undermost of the horizontal stripes. On the rump are three white lines, pointing downwards, half the length of the flanks. The thighs are spotted with white.

Large herds of this species are frequently found in the plains and woods of Senegal.





*Published by W. Darton, J. Hurry & W. Welch, London, Oct. 14<sup>th</sup> 1800.*

CHEVROTAIN.



## THE CHEVROTIN,

OR LITTLE GUINEA DEER.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Horns annulated or twisted.

Eight broad cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

Body and limbs of a light and elegant form.

### SYNONIMS.

CERVULA PARVULA AFRICANA, *Seb. Mus.* i. 70. *tab.* xliii.

LE CHEVROTAIN DE GUINEA, *de Buffon*, xii. 315. *tab.* xliii.

PETITE BICHE, *des Marchais*, i. 312.

KING OF THE HARTS, *Bosman's Voy.* 236.

ROYAL ANTELOPE, *Pennant's Syn. Quad.* 28.

AS the Chevrotin is the least of all cloven-footed quadrupeds, so it is decidedly the most beautiful and elegant. Its height is not more than nine inches, and it is about twelve inches in length, from the point of the nose to the insertion of the tail. The legs are so delicate, that the smallest part of them does not exceed the stem of a tobacco pipe in thickness: they run exceedingly swift, and possess so much activity, that they can spring over a wall twelve feet high, which is more than sixteen times their own height, and is perhaps the most astonishing instance of agility found in any quadruped. The head of the male is adorned with two horns, not quite two inches long, which are shining, and as black as jet. The females are without horns. The ears are broad. The colour of the hair is a reddish brown.

## THE CHEVROTIN.

These beautiful and elegant little animals are found, in great abundance, in Guinea, and, though they are amazingly swift, in proportion to their size, the negroes often take them, by knocking them down with sticks. They are very easily tamed, and soon become familiar and entertaining; but their constitution is so very delicate, that they cannot exist in any climate, except the hottest, and always fall a sacrifice to the rigour of our climate, whenever they are brought over.

Naturalists notice two varieties, or rather, perhaps, distinct species, of this animal; giving, to that just described, the appellation of, the Chevrotin of Guinea; and to the other, which is found in the East Indies, and particularly in the islands of Java and Ceylon, the name of the Chevrotin of the Indies. But it is to be observed, that the latter is described as being of a beautiful yellow colour, with a white neck and belly, and as having two canine teeth, or rather tusks, proceeding from the upper jaw, which evidently refers that animal to the genus *Moschus*, or Musk Deer. Whether that species, which is found in Guinea, has these tusks or not, remains to be ascertained by some accurate observer; and must, for the present, remain among the obscure parts of natural history.







Published by W. Darton, Harvey, & W. Bells, London, June 18<sup>th</sup> 1797.

ELK.

## THE ELK.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Horns upright, solid, branched, and renewed every year.  
Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

### SYNONIMS.

CERVUS ALCES, *Linn. Syst.* 92.  
ALCE MACHLIS, *Plin. lib. viii. c. 15. Gefner Quad.* 1. 3.  
CERVUS PALMATUS, ALCA, ELANT, *Klein Quad.* 24.  
ÆLG, *Linn. Faun. Suec.* No. 39.  
LOS, *Rzacinski Polon.* 212.  
L'ELAN, *de Buffon*, xii. 79. *tab. vii. viii.*  
ELK, *Pennant's Syn. Quad.* 35; *Raii Syn. Quad.* 86.

NATURALISTS and travellers differ much in their accounts of the height of the Elk, some asserting that it is twelve feet, or thirty-three hands high (A); while others say it is not much larger than a Stag (B), although more robust. The truth seems to lie between, and it is probable that the usual height of the American Elk, or Moofe-Deer, is from fifteen to seventeen hands; but that the European kind does not exceed fifteen hands. Mr. Pennant says (C), he has been informed that the Indians speak of a beast of this kind, which they call Waskessu, far superior in size to that with which we are acquainted: they say it is found seven or eight hundred miles south-west of York Fort. If the enormous fossil horns, so often found in Ireland, have ever belonged to the Moofe-Deer, perhaps Josselyn's account may be right; though even then it appears to be a variety, as these horns

(A) Josselyn and Dudley.

(B) Dapper, *Lev. &c.*

(C) *Syn. Quad.* p. 45.



## THE ELK.

differ in shape from those of the American and European Elk. Upon the whole, this must be considered as one of those facts which want elucidation.

This animal is found both in the old and new continent ; and D'Obfonville says it is also common in India, where it delights in woody and marshy places, and solitary vales ; and is always found in small herds, which appear to be under the direction of a chief. It is called in Europe the Elk, and in America the Moose-Deer<sup>(A)</sup> ; it is rarely found in the forests of Germany and Russia, but is very common in the vast woods of North America. The American Elk is larger than that which is found in Europe, because it meets with less disturbance in the forests of that unpeopled country, and consequently attains a more full and perfect growth. Wherever it is found, it is timorous and gentle : content and happy in its situation, it readily admits other animals to a quiet and unmolested participation of that nourishment, with which the bountiful Creator has so abundantly supplied all his creatures.

The general colour of the Elk is a hoary black, except about the face, where it is greyer. The head is much longer than the neck, which is remarkably short, in proportion to the size of the creature ; hence it is probable, that this animal feeds chiefly on the boughs and leaves of trees, as grazing must be a painful posture to it : the structure of the upper lip seems likewise to favour this supposition, which being considerably longer than the lower, serves as a sort of hand to convey the leaves and boughs into its mouth. They likewise feed on water-plants, which they can get at easily by wading ; and Mr. Sarrafin says, they are so fond of the *anagris foetida*, or stinking bean-trefoil, that they will dig for it with their feet, when covered with snow<sup>(B)</sup>. The shape of the upper lip is square, and it has a furrow along the middle so deep, as to make it appear to be divided into two parts ; the eyes are small, the ears long, broad, and flouching ; the nose is broad, the nostrils remarkably large ; the neck is adorned with a thick, short, erect

(A) From Mufu, which, in the Algonkin language, signifies an Elk ; vide Kalm iter. Vol. III. 5. 10. Germ. ed. de Laët. 73.

(B) Martyn's Abridg. Mem. and Hist. Acad. iv. 253. quoted by Pennant.



## THE ELK.

mane, of a light brown colour ; there is a small excrescence under the throat, from whence grows a long tuft of coarse black hair ; the withers are very high and the legs long ; the hoofs are much divided, and the tail is short, dusky above and white beneath.

Winter, when the ground is covered with snow, is the season in which the American Indians prepare to hunt these animals, more especially when the sun begins to melt the surface of the snow, which at night is frozen into an icy crust, too weak to support the weight of the creature, whose progress is consequently retarded by it, the poor animal sinking and plunging at every step it takes, and cutting its feet with the sharp ice : its lofty horns are likewise entangled in the branches of the trees, which is an additional impediment to its flight ; they are, however, broken with ease by the strength of the animal, whose track may be readily traced by the scattered fragments of them, some even as thick as a man's thigh. Notwithstanding these obstacles, the chase generally lasts during the whole day, and sometimes continues for two or even three days together. The perseverance of the Indian, however, generally succeeds, who is assisted in his pursuit by the broad snow-shoes he wears on his feet, which prevent him from sinking in the snow. As soon as he comes near enough, he darts his lance, with unerring aim, which, sticking in the poor animal, excites him to redouble his exertions, and distance his pursuer. His strength, however, again failing him, he is obliged to slacken his pace, and expose himself to a fresh wound from his pursuer, which produces a second momentary exertion, till, tired and spent with the loss of blood, he is compelled to submit to his fate, and becomes an easy prey to the hunter, who is amply rewarded for his exertions by his flesh, which is very well tasted and nourishing.

In Canada they often take them in the following manner. Before the frost sets in, the natives assemble in large bodies, in their canoes, on the lakes, and form an extensive semicircle, each end of which touches the shore ; at the same time another party of hunters, with their Dogs, encompass a large tract of land. The Dogs, which are trained to the sport, are let loose, and direct their course towards the water, barking and crying as they run :

## THE ELK.

alarmed by the noise, the Deer naturally fly to avoid it, and plunge into the lake for safety, where they are instantly surrounded by the people in the canoes; and, being out of their element, are easily overpowered, and killed with lances and clubs.

The hide of this animal is very strong, and so thick, that it has been often known to turn a musket ball; it is soft and pliable, and the leather, when tanned, is extremely light and durable. The Indians use it to make their snow-shoes and canoes. In some individuals the fur is greyer than in others; and when the hairs are greatly magnified, they appear spongy, like a bulrush, and thickest in the middle. The hair lies quite smooth on the skin, and, however disturbed, always returns to its former state.

The length of this animal's legs enables it to cover a great deal of ground, and to travel with vast swiftness; its usual pace is a high shambling trot, which gives a singular appearance to its gait. In passing through woods, it carries its head horizontally, to prevent, as much as may be, the entanglement of its horns in the branches of the trees.

The Elk was formerly used in Sweden to draw sledges; but the escape of criminals being often facilitated by its speed, the use of it for that purpose is now prohibited, under heavy penalties<sup>(A)</sup>.

Though naturally timid and inoffensive, the Elk, when provoked, is a formidable animal, from its strength and horns; it strikes both with horns and hoofs with such agility and force, that a single blow of one of the fore feet is sufficient to kill a Wolf. The female is not so large as the male, and is destitute of horns. She brings forth sometimes one, but oftener two young ones at a time, in the month of April. The young do not arrive at their full growth till they have attained their sixth year.

The Elk appears to possess feelings which are exceedingly delicate; he expresses desire, anger, or impatience, not only by agitated motions and trappings, but also by a deep rattling bellow. The following narrative, related by D'Obsonville, will serve to shew, that the Elk may be easily tamed, if taken young, and is in some measure capable of education and

(A) Pennant.

## THE ELK.

attachment. "I procured one in India," says he, "of ten or twelve days old, and had it for about two years, without ever tying it up. I even let it run abroad, and sometimes amused myself with making it draw in the yard, or carry little burdens. I accustomed it to eat any thing; it came when called, and I found few signs of impatience, except when it was not allowed to remain near me. When I departed for the Island of Sumatra, I begged Mr. Law, of Lawriston, governor-general, who had always testified a remarkable degree of esteem and friendship for me, to accept it. This gentleman had no opportunity of keeping it about his person, as I had done, but sent it to his country house, where it wanted for nothing; but being kept alone, and chained in a confined corner, it presently became so furious as not to be approached; inasmuch, that the person who daily brought its food was obliged to leave it at a distance. After some months absence, I returned; it knew me afar off, and as I observed the efforts it made to get at me, I ran to meet it; and I confess I can never forget the impression which the caresses and transports of this unhappy animal made upon me. A friend of mine, who was present at this meeting, could not forbear to sympathize with me, and partake of my feelings."









*Tooley sc.*

*Ibbetson, del.*

*London. Published by W. Darton, J. Harvey, & W. Bala, Jan<sup>y</sup> 26. 1777*

## REIN-DEER



## THE REIN-DEER.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Horns upright, solid, branched, annually deciduous.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw ; none in the upper.

### SYNONIMS.

CERVUS TARANDUS, *Linn. Syst.* 93.

RHEN, *Linn. Faun. suec.* No. 41.

RENNTHEIR, *Klein Quad.* 23.

CERVUS RANGIFER, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 88. *Gefner Quad.* 839, 840.

LE RENNE, *de Buffon*, xii. 79. *tab.* x. xi. xii.

LE RANGIER, OU RANGLIER, *Gaston de Foix*, 98.

CARIBO, POHANO, MACARIB, *Joffelin's New England Rarities*, 20.

LE CARIBOU, *Charlevoix Hist. nouv. France*, v. 190.

THERE is no instance, in the whole creation, in which the kind care of Providence is more remarkably displayed, than in the conformation of this animal. Destined to administer to the wants and comfort of the inhabitants of regions covered with perpetual snow, during a great part of the year, its constitution is so well adapted to the rigour of the climates it inhabits, that, if it is removed from them, and brought into warmer countries, it does not long survive the change, but gradually dwindles away, and at length perishes in the midst of apparent plenty. Contrary in its nature to all other kinds of Deer, its existence seems to depend on what would infallibly prove their destruction ; and although timidity is the leading character of all other animals of this class, the Rein-Deer, when bred tame, readily associates with his keeper, receives caresses from him with evident satisfaction, and contributes

## THE REIN-DEER.

all in his power towards the comfort and support of his friend and benefactor. The male consents with readiness to be fastened to his master's sledge, and transports him with incredible swiftness through otherwise impassable snows; while the female as readily offers her milk for the support of his family at home. Thus the Rein-Deer may be truly said to constitute the riches of the Laplander, and from this single animal, the inhabitants of these desolate regions derive not only the necessaries, but even the comforts of life, and find in it an ample compensation for the want of the Horse, the Cow, and the Sheep. This will evidently appear, if we compare the benefits and comforts which the Laplander derives from the Rein-Deer, with those which our domestic animals afford us, and the comparison will demonstrate, that he alone, in value, surpasses several of them. He is used in drawing sledges, and transports them over frozen snows, where a Horse could not stir a single step without falling; and this important service he performs with such amazing perseverance and velocity, that he will travel thirty leagues in a day with great ease, and will run with as much certainty upon the ice as on the mossy ground. His usual pace is a trot, which he will continue during the whole day without appearing fatigued. The milk of the female is more nourishing than that of the Cow, and the flesh of both sexes is excellent food. The hair of the Rein-Deer makes an excellent fur, and his hide furnishes leather, which is strong, supple, and durable; in short, the milk, hide, hair, horns, hoofs, sinews, flesh, and bones are all serviceable. With the milk cheese is made; the hide serves for clothing; the hair for fur; the horns and hoofs are boiled into glue; the sinews are split into thread, which is very strong; with the tendons bow strings are made; the flesh is nourishing food; and the bones are manufactured into spoons.

The horns of the Rein-Deer bear some resemblance to those of the American Elk; but the animal is much smaller, being not quite so large as the Stag, although it is stronger built than that animal, and its legs are proportionably shorter and thicker; its hoofs are broader than those of the Stag, and are moveable in the cleft, so that, as the foot presses on the ground, the hoofs naturally spread, and prevent the animal from sinking too deep in

## THE REIN-DEER.

the snow. This occasions it to make a loud cracking noise as it goes, for every time the foot is lifted up from the ground, the division closes again, and the sides of the hoof strike against each other. The head of the Rein-Deer is adorned with two large and slender horns, which bend forwards, and are furnished at the base with broad, palmated, brow antlers, which likewise bend forwards, and nearly cover the face; affording a striking instance of the kind care of the beneficent Creator, in forming his creatures in a manner the best adapted to their well-being; for, were it not for this particular structure of the horns, the poor animal would starve in the midst of plenty, from inability to get at a sufficient quantity of its favourite moss<sup>(A)</sup>, which lies buried during the winter at the bottom of the snow; and this accounts for a circumstance which would otherwise appear singular; namely, that, contrary to the nature of all other Deer, the female is furnished with horns as well as the male, though they are not so large. The body of this animal is clothed with thick, warm hair, which is longer and coarser about the neck; it grows so thick over the whole body, that if it is any where separated, the skin does not appear uncovered; and it is thus furnished with a comfortable clothing, sufficiently warm to resist the rigour of the inhospitable climates it is destined to inhabit.

The general colour of the Rein-Deer is brown, but as summer approaches, it gradually becomes whiter, till at length the animal is nearly grey; but the space about the eyes is always black. The feet are surrounded with a ring of white, just at the insertion of the hoof. Both male and female shed their horns annually, and renew them like other Deer. The female begins to breed at three years old, when she generally produces two young ones in the month of May, and continues to do so yearly, till she is grown old. She continues to give milk till about the middle of October. The dam possesses a wonderful affection for her young; for, when they are separated from her, she will return from the pasture, calling continually round the cottage for them; nor will she desist till they are brought to her, either alive or dead. The Rein-Deer will live to the age of fifteen or sixteen years; but it is generally killed before

(A) *Lichen rangiferinus*, *Linm. Sp. Pl.* 11. 1620. *Fl. Lap.* 331.



## THE REIN-DEER.

that time, for the sake of its flesh, which is dried and preserved for food. The Laplanders kill them by thrusting a knife through the hinder part of the neck, between the vertibræ, into the spinal marrow, which instantly deprives them of life and sensation; and thus do these poor savages furnish their more enlightened neighbours with a lesson of humanity well worthy of imitation.

The female is milked every night and morning, and yields about a pint each time. They make cheeses of this milk, which are tolerably well tasted; these they keep as stores; and the whey, which remains after making them, is warmed again, and becomes of the consistence of hasty pudding. On this simple food the inhabitants of these unproductive regions exist during a considerable part of the summer.

So essentially necessary is the Rein-Deer to the well-being and comfort of the Laplander, that the care and management of this valuable animal occupy almost the whole of his time and thoughts. Some of the richest individuals possess a thousand of them at a time, and few even of the poorest have less than a hundred. The Rein-Deer is fed on the lower grounds during the winter, but the genial warmth of the approaching summer calls to life myriads of gnats, which are bred in the stagnant waters, and annoy both men and deer so much by their stings, that they are obliged to seek for refuge in the mountains, which are covered with snow during the summer, where they remain all the day time, and are driven down to pasture at night. The gad-fly is also their formidable enemy, which deposits its eggs under the skin of the poor creature, whence maggots are produced, and sometimes in such numbers as to bring on an incurable disease.

Such of the Rein-Deer as are destined to draw the sledge, in which the Laplander travels, are accustomed to it early; the sledge is very light, and shod at the bottom with the skins of young Deer, fastened on so as that the direction of the hair points backwards, which greatly assists its sliding on the frozen snow: to this the animal is yoked by a strap, which goes round the neck, and passes backwards between the legs. The person who sits in the sledge, guides the Deer with a cord fastened to his horns, and encourages it to proceed with his voice, and sometimes with a goad. In this manner they

## THE REIN-DEER.

will travel thirty miles without halting, and, if hard pushed, will trot between fifty and sixty English miles at one stretch; but this extraordinary exertion is always at the expence of the poor creature's life.

This animal, like all others which have entered into the service of man, is liable to more disorders, in a state of subjection, than when he ranges his native forests unsubdued. The females are liable to a cracking and bleeding of their teats; and both male and female are troubled with ulcers near the hoof. At times they seem to loath their food, and on such occasions stand still, ruminating or chewing the cud. They are likewise subject to the vertigo, and will often turn round till they die. But the most fatal disorder, to which this animal is subject, is called, by the natives, the suddataka. On the first attack, the Deer begins to breathe with great difficulty, its eyes stare, and its nostrils are expanded. It soon becomes unusually ferocious, indiscriminately attacking all it meets. It still continues to feed as if in health, but ceases to ruminate, and frequently lies down. Thus it goes on, daily consuming, till at length it dies from mere inanition. None were ever yet known to recover from this cruel disorder, which is, unhappily, highly contagious, and often defolates whole provinces; the only way, therefore, to prevent the increase of the evil, is to kill the infected animal instantly. On dissection, a frothy substance is found on the lungs and in the brain; the intestines are lax and flabby; and the spleen is wasted almost to nothing.

The Rein-Deer is naturally an inhabitant of the countries bordering on the arctic circle, and is found in great plenty in Lapland, Siberia, North America, and Kamtschatka.

Many attempts have been made to bring this animal into England, but none proved successful, until, in the year 1786, the late Sir H. G. Liddell, Bart. brought four from Lapland, and five more the following year. These produced young ones, and there was a reasonable expectation that this useful animal might be naturalized; but they all died, perhaps from unskilful management, of a disorder similar to what is called the rot in Sheep, and thus this laudable attempt proved abortive.









*Published Nov. 1796. by W. Dorton & J. Horner*

TAC-CEL JEEP

## THE STAG, OR RED DEER.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw ; none in the upper.

Horns solid, upright, branched, renewed every year.

### SYNONIMS.

CERVUS ELAPHUS, *Linn. Syst.* 93.

CERVUS NOBILIS, *Klein Quad.* 23.

RED DEER, STAG, or HART, *Raii Syn. Quad.*

LE CERF, *de Buffon*, vi. 63. *tab.* ix. x.

The female is called a *Hind*.

The young one a *Calf*.

THE Stag is the ornament of the forest, and gives a beautiful animation to the solitudes of nature. Its usual height is three feet and a half, and it measures six feet from the end of the nose to the tail, which is very short and generally erect ; its horns are two feet and a half in length ; its eyes are large, its neck long, its thighs and legs slender, and its hoofs divided into two. Its general colour in England is reddish brown, with a black stripe down the neck and between the shoulders, and some black about the face. This colour differs somewhat in other countries. The whole form of the animal is excellently calculated for speed ; it is no wonder, therefore, that the chase of it has ever been a favourite diversion to those who delight in such amusements. The Stag has been said to be very long lived, and many wonderful stories have been related by naturalists in support of this opinion ; but, as it arrives at maturity in five or six years, and the length of an animal's life is usually seven times that period, it is very probable that its utmost age does not



## THE STAG, OR RED DEER.

exceed forty years. The state of the horns is the criterion which serves to determine its age: thus, during the first year, the Stag has no horns, but only a short, rough, horny excrescence, covered with a thin hairy skin; the next year the horns are straight and without branches; the third year they have two antlers or branches; the fourth year three, the fifth four, and the sixth five: this number however is not uniformly to be depended on, but is subject to some variation. At six years old the antlers do not always increase; and although they may then amount to six or seven on each horn, yet the age of the animal is after that period calculated more from the size of the antlers and the thickness of the branch which sustains them, than from their number. The texture of the horns, when full grown, is very firm and solid, and they are used for making knife-handles and other purposes; but when the horn is young, it is tender and exquisitely sensible: the animal at these times quits his companions, and, seeking the most retired thickets and solitudes, never ventures out to feed, except by night, for fear of the flies, which would not fail to settle on the soft horns, and keep the poor creature in continual torture. The Stag sheds and renews his horns every year, and this event happens early in the spring; at these times it retires to pools of water, into which the old horns drop, when they fall off, and this is the reason they are so seldom found: the new horn does not immediately make its appearance, but, in a short time after the old one has fallen off, its place is occupied by a soft tumour full of blood, and covered with a downy substance like velvet. This increases daily, and at length shoots out the antlers on each side, and a few days complete the whole head. The young horns are covered with a sort of bark, which is soft like velvet: it is in fact a continuation of the covering of the skull, and is furnished with blood-vessels, which nourish the increasing horns: it is the pressure of these blood-vessels that gives those furrows and inequalities to the horns, which they keep ever after. As soon as the horns have acquired their full growth, this covering and blood-vessels dry up, and begin to fall off; which operation the animal assists, by rubbing its antlers against the trees. The size and beauty of the horns mark the strength and vigour of the animal, and those are always the largest which grow on Stags

## THE STAG, OR RED DEER.

that have been fed in rich, fertile pastures. The horns continue to increase yearly in size till the creature has attained its eighth year, at which period they generally bear twenty or twenty-two antlers: they retain this state of perfection during the vigour of life, and gradually decline as the animal grows old. The Stag is very furious during the rutting season, which happens in August and September; at this time they have desperate engagements with each other, which never end till one is either killed or put to flight: they are in continual agitation, and scarce ever eat, sleep, or take repose, so that at the close of this period, the creature, that was before fierce, fat, and sleek, becomes timid, lean, and rough. He then retires from the herd, which he does not rejoin till he has recovered his former strength and beauty. Although the Stag is bold and even fierce, when urged by necessity, he is naturally a cautious and timid animal, and being amply furnished with the means of self preservation, he avails himself of them continually. Impressed by these instinctive faculties, he always feeds in herds, and appoints one to act as sentinel, to give an alarm, in case of danger. He possesses the senses of hearing and smelling in high perfection, and will scent an enemy, that approaches in the same direction as the wind, at a great distance: he seems delighted with the sound of the shepherd's pipe, and is sometimes allured by it to his destruction.

The Stag is delicate in the choice of his pasture, and eats slowly; when he has satisfied his appetite, he retires to some thicket to chew the cud in security, which operation he performs with more difficulty than the Cow, in consequence of the length and narrowness of his throat. He seldom drinks, while the plants are tender and covered with dew, except in the rutting season: he swims with great ease, and has been known to venture out to sea, in search of the female, and to swim from one island to another, although at the distance of some leagues.

It is almost unnecessary to observe, that the Hind, or female, has no horns, and that she is less and weaker than the male. She goes with young between eight and nine months, and generally produces but one at a time; this she carefully and courageously guards, and defends against the attacks of

### THE STAG, OR RED DEER.

the Eagle, Falcon, Wolf, Dog, and many other rapacious animals who are constantly in pursuit of it. But her most unnatural enemy, is the father of her offspring, from whom she is obliged to exert all her skill and address to conceal her young. The flesh of this animal is coarse and rank, but the skin is very serviceable, and it is from the horns that the celebrated spirit and salt of hartshorn are extracted.

The Stag, in a wild state, is become scarce in England; some few however are still to be found in the forests of Cornwall and Devonshire, and on the high mountains of Ireland and Scotland. They are also kept in parks with Fallow Deer; and it is this species that treats the citizens of London with their annual hunt on Easter Monday.







*Published by W. Darton, J. Harvey & W. B. Elch, London.*

TIBETIAN MUSK.

## THE TIBETIAN MUSK.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Without horns.

Two long tusks in the upper jaw.

Eight small cutting teeth in the lower jaw; none in the upper.

### SYNONIMS.

CAPREOLUS MOSCHI, *Gefner Quad.* 695.

ANIMAL MOSCHIFERUM, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 127. *Nieremb. Hist. Nat.*  
p. 184. *Gmelin Nov. Comm. Petrop.* iv.

MOSCHUS MOSCHIFERUS. M. FOLLICULO UMBILICALI, *Linn. Syst.*  
*nat.* 91.

MUSK ANIMAL, *Tavernier, Le Brun, Bell, Strahlenberg.*

LE MUSC, *de Buffon*, xii. 361.

THE production, from which this animal takes its name, was long known and valued, before any certain account of the animal itself had been obtained by naturalists. A native of the remote parts of the east, and an inhabitant of the desert, it was considered only as an object of the chase, and confounded with the different species of Deer or Antelopes abounding in those regions.

The general appearance of the Musk is that of a small Roebuck. Its length is about three feet three inches: its height, from the top of the shoulders to the bottom of the fore feet, is about two feet three inches; from the top of the haunches to the bottom of the hind feet, two feet nine inches. The upper jaw projects considerably beyond the lower, and is



## THE TIBETIAN MUSK.

furnished on each side with a curved slender tusk, about two inches long, which are exposed to view when the mouth is closed, and form the most obvious distinction of the species. These tusks are sharp on their inner surface, like a knife; their substance resembles ivory. The ears of the Musk are long and narrow, pale yellow on the inside, deep brown on the outside; the chin yellowish; the general colour of the body deep iron grey, the tips of the hairs being ferruginous, the remainder blackish, growing paler towards the roots; the hairs are long, erect, waved, and very thick set. The fore part of the neck is, in some, marked on each side with a long white stripe, from the head to the chest; and the flanks and sides are obscurely streaked with whitish: in others, the colour is uniform. The hoofs are long, black, and much divided; the tail extremely short, and hid in the fur. The female is less than the male, and is without tusks.

The principal places of residence of this animal are the kingdom of Tibet, Bontan, Tonquin, and the province of Mohang Meng in China. It also resorts to the neighbourhood of the lake Baikal, and of the rivers Janesca and Argun. Its favourite haunts are the tops of pine-clad mountains, and the most inaccessible wilds; where it lives, like the Chamois and other mountain quadrupeds, displaying great activity in its motions, and flying with precipitation at the approach of man. Sometimes, in deep snow, they are compelled by hunger to descend to the southern plains, where they feed on young corn and rice. Though the chase of them is difficult, and even dangerous, they are taken in considerable numbers; for the traveller Tavernier informs us, that in one journey he purchased seven thousand six hundred and seventy-three musk bags.

The drug, for which they are so much valued, is contained in an oval bag, or tumour, of the size of a hen's egg, hanging from the middle of the belly of the male only. The musk is a secretion from the animal's fluids, made in the form of an unctuous, brownish matter, which may be squeezed through two external apertures in the bag. When dry, it is of a dark, reddish brown, or rusty black colour, and of a granulated texture. This substance is one of the strongest and most durable perfumes in nature; and,

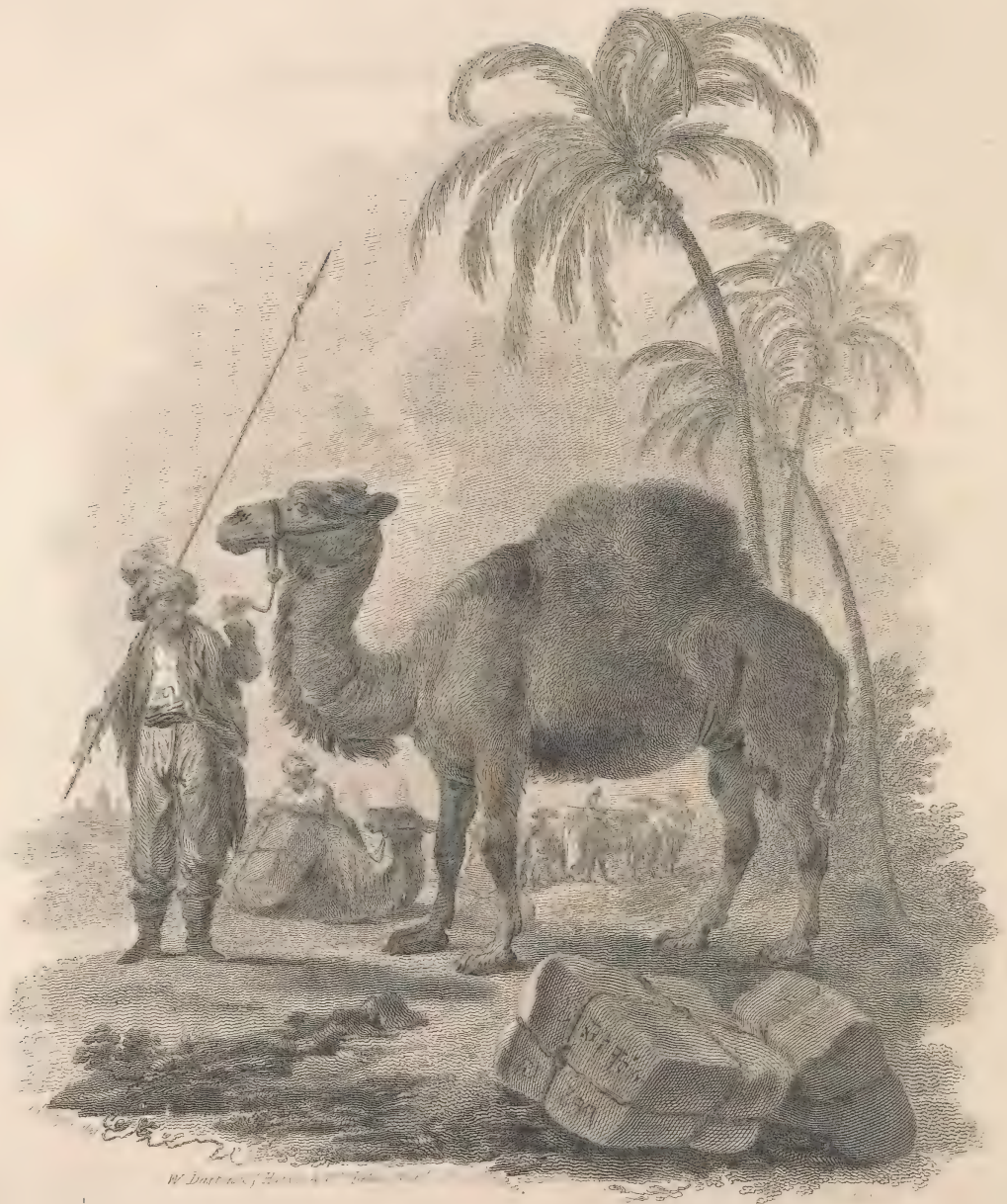
### THE TIBETIAN MUSK.

when fresh, is so penetrating as to be almost insupportable in a large quantity. It is much employed in perfumery, and also in medicine, where it acts as a powerful stimulant and antispasmodic. The musk of Tibet is more esteemed than that of any other country. The dearnefs of this drug renders it very liable to adulteration. The flesh of the male animal is greatly infected with the odour, especially during the rutting season. The hunters cut off the bag as soon as taken, otherwise the flesh would not be eatable.









ARABIAN. CAMEL

## THE CAMEL AND DROMEDARY.

---

These are varieties of the same species, differing only in the number of risings they have on their backs; the Arabian, or Dromedary, having only one, whereas the Bactrian, or Camel, has two. The former is the most common: the latter is found only in Asia, and even there it is scarce, being almost confined to some parts of Persia and Southern Tartary. These varieties will breed together, and produce an individual possessed of better qualities than either of its parents.

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

No cutting teeth in the upper jaw.

Upper lip divided like that of a Hare.

Six cutting teeth in the lower jaw.

Hoofs small.

No spurious hoofs.

### THE ARABIAN CAMEL<sup>(A)</sup>, OR DROMEDARY.

Καμηλος Αραβιος, *Arist. Hist. An.* lib. ii. c. 1.

CAMELUS ARABICUS, *Plin. Hist. Nat.* lib. viii. c. 18.

CAMELUS DROMAS, *Gesner Quad.*

(A) The word *Camel* is derived from the Hebrew *Gamal*, which signifies, "he has made recompense," on account of the services he renders to his master, by carrying burdens, and thereby abundantly repaying him for the food he gives him. The Hebrew language uses three names to express the different ages and sex of the Camel: when it is very young, the male is called *Biker* and the female *Bikra*; when full grown, the male is called *Gamal* or *Jama*, and the female *Naaka*; and when it becomes old, each sex, as if unworthy of distinction, is called by the Rabbinical name, *Medjam*. The Arabs likewise distinguish its ages by different appellations; thus, the young one just produced is called by them *Alkaut*; when half grown, they call it *Biker*; and when able to carry burdens, *Gamal*.—*Dict. Rais. des Anim.*



## THE CAMEL AND DROMEDARY.

CAMEL, called HUGUIN, *Leo Afr.* 338.

CAMELUS DROMEDARIUS. *C. tophe dorfi unico.* *Linn. Syst.* 90.

LE DROMEDAIRE, *de Buffon*, xii. 211. *tab. ix.* *Briffon Quad.* 33.

CAMEL WITH ONE BUNCH, *Pocock's Trav.* 207. *Shaw's Trav.* 239.  
*Ruffel's Alep.* 56, 57.

THE general appearance of this animal furnishes the most complete idea of patience and submission. Being destitute of horns and hoofs, it seems perfectly harmless and inoffensive. Its manners are as gentle as its appearance, except in the breeding season, when the male becomes vicious almost to madness, and will often bite its keeper. Its head is small in proportion to the size of its body; its ears are short, and appear as if cropped, and its neck is long, slender, and bending downwards at the middle; its upper lip is divided like that of a Hare. It has no cutting teeth in the upper jaw. Its hair is very soft, of a reddish ash-colour in general, but more dusky on the protuberance; it grows longest about the neck, under the throat, and on the bunch; its tail is long, covered in the middle with soft hair, but that which grows on the sides is coarse, long, and black; its hoofs are very small, its feet broad and flat, divided above into two parts, but underneath they are entire, and covered with a skin exceedingly tough, though pliant.

This conformation of the feet fits it, in a wonderful manner, for the dry, burning sands over which it is obliged to travel; their toughness and spongy flexibility preventing them from cracking, and their breadth from sinking too deep into the sands.

It has six callosities on the legs, namely one on each knee, one on the inside of each fore leg, one on the upper joint, and one on the inside of the hind leg, at the lower part of the thigh; and, besides these, one on the lower part of the breast. It is on these callosities that the animal supports itself, when it lies down, which it is early taught to do, to receive the load it is to carry (A).

(A) Buffon says, the Camel, in a wild state, has not these callosities, but that they are the effect of its education, and badges of its slavery.

## THE CAMEL AND DROMEDARY.

The Arabians begin their education when they are but a few days old, by bending their legs under their belly; they are first slightly loaded and taught to rise; their burden is then gradually increased every day, in proportion as they acquire strength to bear it, till they are at length enabled to sustain the weight they are designed to carry with ease and convenience; and they know so well when they have got their proper load, that, if at any time they are overladen, they will remain on their belly, uttering the most plaintive cries, nor will either persuasion or force compel them to rise, till they are relieved from the surplus of weight. The largest full-grown Camels will carry from ten to twelve hundred weight, the smallest from six to seven. In the same gradual manner, they are enured to support hunger and thirst with the greatest patience, being kept without food and water for whole days together, and these intervals of abstinence are lengthened in proportion to their ability to sustain them, till at length they are enabled to exist without any other food than a few dates, or some small balls of bean or barley meal, and without any drink for five or six days together. They are indeed provided by the beneficent Creator with a wonderful contrivance to fit them for long abstinence, being furnished with a fifth stomach, besides the four that they have in common with all animals that chew the cud. This additional stomach, or rather stomachs(A), for it appears to consist of several cavities like sacks, serves them as a kind of store-house, to hold a much greater quantity of water than they have present occasion for. Aristotle, who is peculiar for the accuracy of his observations, remarks that this animal always disturbs the water with its feet before it drinks, with an instinctive intent to render it heavy, and consequently less fit to pass off speedily, and more likely to be retained in the stomach for a long time(B); but it seems more probable that

(A) At the top of the second ventricle there were four square holes, which were the orifices of about twenty cavities, made like sacks, placed between the two membranes which compose the substance of this ventricle. The view of these sacks made us think, that they might be the reservoirs where, Pliny says, the Camels keep water a long time, which they drink in great abundance, when they meet with it, to supply their wants in the dry deserts they are used to travel in. *Memoirs Royal Acad. Scien. Paris*, p. 39.

(B) Ibid, p. 40.

## THE CAMEL AND DROMEDARY.

this instinct is given it, to chase away the almost innumerable swarms of insects with which the waters of warm climates abound, which, if swallowed with the water, must inevitably corrupt and render it unfit for keeping. In this reservoir the water remains perfectly sweet, and unmixed with the other aliments, till the animal has occasion to use it, when, by a contraction of the muscles, he is enabled to force some of it into the other stomachs, to macerate the dry food they contain. As the Camel drinks but seldom, he takes a large quantity, and it is not unusual for travellers, when they want water, to kill a Camel for the sake of what he contains, which is always found to be perfectly sweet and wholesome. The Camel can discover water, by the scent, at the distance of half a league, and, after a long abstinence, will hasten towards it, before the driver is aware that it is near. Its general pace, when on a journey, is a slow, uneasy walk, at the rate of about four miles an hour when loaded; it cannot be prevailed on to quicken its pace by blows, but goes freest with gentle usage, and seems much enlivened by the sound of a pipe, or any music. In this manner the common sort will travel about thirty miles in a day, and when arrived at a stage, which is generally some verdant spot, where water and shrubs are plentiful, it lies down to be unloaded, and is then turned loose to feed and rest itself. The Camel does not waste much time at its meals, but will eat as much in one hour as will serve him for twenty-four; the coarsest weeds and shrubs are its delicacies, and it prefers the nettle, thistle, and prickly cassia, to the softest pasture. Those who have often travelled the same track, will direct their course always right, even when their drivers are quite at a loss.

There are several varieties of the Camel. The Turkoman is the largest and strongest, the Arabian the hardiest, that which is called the Dromedary, Maihary, and Raguahl, is the swiftest, and being more delicately shaped, and inferior in size, is never suffered to carry merchandize, but is used to ride on, and some will travel an hundred miles in one day, and hold it for nine days together, over burning deserts, where no other creature can exist.

All parts of this animal are useful to its master: with the hair, which is very long, in winter they fabricate beautiful stuffs for various uses. Of the



## THE CAMEL AND DROMEDARY.

skin they make leather, the flesh is eaten (A), and the milk drank as a common nourishment; the dung, when dry, serves as litter for the Horses to lie on, and for firing, to dress their victuals; and, of the urine, sal ammoniac is made.

The Camel has always been reckoned among the riches of the East. In the enumeration of the treasures of the Patriarch Job, he is said to have possessed six thousand Camels, and, when we consider the wonderful combination of good qualities and properties concentrated in this animal, we must allow it to be of almost inestimable value in the countries it inhabits. Without the Camel, the immense deserts of Arabia would be impassable; but, possessed of this treasure, the Arabian lives secure in the midst of them, and fears neither want nor enemies. The services of the Camel are not, however, confined to this nation of plunderers; the merchants of Turkey, Persia, Barbary, and Egypt, make use of them to carry all their merchandize, and form themselves with other travellers into numerous bodies, which they call caravans, consisting often of many thousands, and this they do to guard each other from the insults of the plundering Arabs.

A very hot climate is as fatal to the Camel as a very cold one. Arabia seems to be its original country, and they are there more numerous, and thrive better than elsewhere. They have been introduced into the West India Islands, but have not succeeded; this has been greatly owing to the mischief they have sustained from small insects, called, by the natives, Chegoes (B); which, insinuating themselves into the poor creature's feet, produce inflammation, and at length painful, incurable ulcers, whereby they are rendered lame, and wholly unfit for service. Perhaps this evil might be prevented, by keeping the Camel's feet constantly moistened with a brush dipped in train oil, to which all insects have an aversion; but this is only meant as a conjectural hint, and wants the authority of experience to confirm it.

(A) "Athenæus relates that the Persian monarchs had whole Camels served up at their tables." *Pennant*, lib. iv. p. 130.

(B) This insect seems to be the *pulex penitans* of Linnæus, and the *acarus* of Brown: *Hist. Jam.*

## THE CAMEL AND DROMEDARY.

The Camel is observed to be more vigorous in the dry, mountainous countries of Tartary, Persia, and Turkey, where the climate is sometimes as cold as the more southern parts of Europe. It is probable, therefore, that this animal, whose hair is so valuable, whose milk is so abundant, and whose flesh is such wholesome food, might be naturalized in those situations, which resemble its native country, where it would prove a most desirable acquisition.

Pliny (A) says, the Camel has a natural aversion to the Horse, and Aristotle remarks (B) that in walking they never advance the left foot before the right.

(A) Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. viii. c. 18. l. 23.

(B) Arist. Hist. Anim. lib. ii. c. 1. l. 60.

---

## THE BACTRIAN CAMEL.

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

The same as the Arabian Camel.

### SYNONIMS.

Καμήλος Βακτρος, *Arist. Hist. An.* lib. ii. c. 1.

CAMELUS BACTRIANUS, *Plin. Hist. Nat.* lib. viii. c. 18.

CAMEL, called BECHETI, *Leo Afr.* 338.

CAMELUS BACTRIANUS. *C. dorfi tophis duobus.* *Linn. Syst.* 90.

LE CHAMEAU, *de Buffon*, xi. 211. tab. xxii.

PERSIAN CAMEL, *Ruffel's Alep.* 57.

BACTRIAN CAMEL, *Pennant's Syn. Quad.* ii. 51.

IT has already been observed, that the Bactrian Camel differs from the Arabian, only in the number of bunches it has on its back; the Bactrian having two, whereas the Arabian, or Dromedary, has but one.

The Bactrian Camel, being much hardier than the Arabian, is chiefly used among the Tartars as a beast of burden. It bears cold much better than the

## THE CAMEL AND DROMEDARY.

Arabian, and is kept in great numbers about the lake Baikal, but they are there much less than those which inhabit Western Tartary. During the winter season, they feed chiefly on willows and other trees, which slender diet makes them become very lean. There is a white variety of this animal found in Western Tartary, which is very scarce, and is sacred to the idols and priests.

In China, there is a variety which is very swift, and is expressly called Fong Kyo Fo, or Camel with feet of the wind. The Chinese draw an oil or fat from the bunches, which they hold in great estimation for the cure of many disorders, as ulcers, numbness, and consumptions.

The bunches on the back of this animal seem to arise from a redundancy of nourishment, at least they are evidently much affected by it; during the long journeys it performs, in which its driver is often obliged to put it upon short allowance, both of food and water, the bunches gradually diminish, till they become almost flat, and are only to be perceived by the length of the hair which grows on them. They soon, however, acquire their natural size on the animal's receiving its full quantity of provision.

The Bactrian Camel is found wild in the temperate parts of the deserts of Arabia, and in this state it is stronger and more generous than when it is domesticated.









*Ibbeyon del.*

*Thacker sc.*

*Published by W. Darton, J. Harvey, & W. Beitch, Nov 7<sup>th</sup> 1798. London.*

# BOAR & CHINESE HOG



## THE BOAR.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Hoof cloven in two.

Nose truncated, prominent, and moveable.

Cutting teeth in both jaws.

### SYNONIMS.

SUS SCROFA, *Linn. Syst.* 102.

SWIIN, *Faun. suec.* No. 21.

SCHWEIN, *Klein Quad.* 25.

COMMON HOG, *Pennant Brit. Zool.* 1. 41.

SUS, *Gefner Quad.* 872. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 92.

LE COCHON, *de Buffon*, v. 99. LE VERRAT, *tab.* xvi.

THE Boar is the male of that well known animal, the Hog. It does not seem necessary to enter into an accurate detail of its form and general qualities, as they are obvious to the most cursory observer. We shall therefore only point out some peculiarities worthy of notice in this most extraordinary quadruped.

The Hog may be considered as the link in the great chain of nature, which fills up the chasm between carnivorous animals and those which feed on grass and grain. He accordingly possesses properties which are to be found in each of these divisions. Like the Horse, his head is long, his teeth are forty-four in number, and he has but one stomach. His hoofs are cloven like the Cow kind, and his intestines have a similar position. His ravenous appetite for flesh marks his strong affinity to those animals which have claws; although it must be allowed that, in a state of nature, the Hog always

## THE BOAR.

prefers vegetable to animal food. The structure of his feet likewise adds to the resemblance; for, although his hoofs are divided into only two parts, yet it will appear, on dissection, that they are furnished with bones similar to those found in beasts of prey. Like them, too, the Hog brings forth a numerous progeny, and has a great number of teats to suckle them.

Naturally inoffensive and harmless, the Hog is possessed of powers, which, when they are called forth to action, render him a very formidable enemy. He does not indeed seek danger, but when present, he does not seem anxiously to avoid it; when hard pressed in the chase, both hunters and hounds frequently fall a sacrifice to his fury and resentment.

If we consider the Hog, in its domestic state, it is hardly possible to imagine an animal of a more fordid and brutal nature. Insatiable in its appetite, it seems to delight in what is most offensive to other animals. Justice, however, obliges us to confess, that this is not the character of the Hog in a wild state; it is then more delicate in the choice of its food than any other quadruped; for Linnæus asserts, that the Cow eats two hundred and seventy-six plants, the Horse two hundred and sixty-two, the Goat four hundred and forty-nine, and the Sheep three hundred and eighty-seven; but the Hog, more delicate in his appetite, eats but seventy-two. It should seem, therefore, that this valuable creature was given to man, by the all-wise Creator, to consume and turn to the best account, what would otherwise be wasted and lost. Upon the whole, then, it appears that, although the appetite of the Hog is so general, it is certainly not indifferent in the choice of its food; and, when it has variety, will distinguish that which is most agreeable to its palate with as much accuracy as any other quadruped.

The Hog is the most indolent of all domestic animals, and seems to possess the guidance of instinct in a very inferior degree. It is indeed, in some measure, capable of instruction, as the tricks performed by the learned pig, lately exhibited in London and elsewhere, clearly demonstrate. It is, however, a stranger to attachment, except from selfish motives, and continues through life an useless dependant on man. The thickness of its hide and fat renders it almost insensible to blows and ill-treatment, and Mice have

## THE BOAR.

even been known to eat their way into the fat on its back, without incommoding the creature. Smelling and tasting are the senses it appears to enjoy in the highest perfection.

Stupid, inactive, and drowsy, the Hog would, if permitted, sleep away half its time; nor can any thing but the calls of appetite interrupt its delightful repose, to which it never fails to return, as soon as that appetite is satisfied.

The wind appears to have a great influence on this creature: when it blows violently, the animal is so much agitated, that it will run towards the sty, screaming in the most violent manner. Naturalists have also remarked that, on the approach of bad weather, it will bring straw to the sty, as if to guard against its effects. The Hog is much disturbed by the distressful cries of its own species, and appears anxious, though incapable of affording assistance.

Intemperance is the cause of many diseases to which this animal is subject, as measles, imposthumes, scrofulous swellings, &c. Happy would it be for man, if he would take warning from this example, and avoid the bad effects of every kind of excess.

The Hog delights to wallow in the mire, either to cool himself or to destroy a sort of louse with which he is infested: notwithstanding his sensuality, he will live to the age of eighteen or twenty years, if permitted. The female goes with young between four and five months, and produces from ten to twenty at a litter, twice every year, till she is fifteen years old.

Although the Hog passes a life of inactivity, totally useless to man, he makes him ample recompence at his death for the care and expence bestowed on him. His flesh is nourishing and wholesome food for persons who take much exercise; but those of delicate constitutions, and such as lead a sedentary life, should eat but sparingly of it. It furnishes our tables with various delicacies, as ham, brawn, pork, bacon, sausages, &c. As it takes salt much better, and is capable of being preserved longer, than any other animal substance, it is an article of the highest importance to a commercial country.



## THE CHINESE HOG.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Hoof cloven in two.

Nose truncated, prominent, and moveable.

Cutting teeth in both jaws.

### SYNONIMS.

SUS CHINENSIS, *Linn. Syst.* 102.

JAVAN HOG, *Kolben Cap.* 1. 117.

LE COCHON DE SIAM, *de Buffon*, v. 99. *tab.* xv.

THIS animal is a variety of the Common Hog, from which it differs only in the following particulars. Its legs are shorter; its belly hangs almost to the ground; its tail reaches to its heels; and the hairs on the body are so thinly scattered, that it appears almost naked. The breed came originally from the East Indies; but it is now common in England, where its size is become larger and the hair thicker. Its colour is generally black. It is thought to fatten more easily than any other kind, and to make better pork and bacon. The sucking Pigs of this variety are in high estimation for the table.





*London, Published by W. Darton, J. Harvey, & W. Collins, Ltd. 1851.*

AFRICAN WILD BOAR



## THE AFRICAN WILD BOAR.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Cutting teeth in both jaws.

### SYNONIMS.

SUS ÆTHIOPICUS, *Linn. Syst. app. tome iii. 223. Pallas miscel.*

*Zool. 16. tab. 11. Spicileg. Zoolog. fasc. ii. 1. tab. i.*

ENGALLA, *Sorento's Voy. Barbot. 487.*

ÆTHIOPIAN HOG, *Pennant Syn. No. 55. p. 70.*

SANGLIER DU CAP VERT, *de Buffon, xiv. 409. xv. 148.*

THIS is one of the animals, which renders the vast woods and forests, in the internal parts of Africa, so dangerous to travellers. Vicious in its disposition, and rapid in all its motions, it rushes upon a man with inconceivable velocity, and throwing him down before he has time to defend himself, first breaks his legs, and then rips up his belly in an instant. He will likewise attack a man on horseback, and serve both horse and rider in the same manner.

The head of the African Wild Boar is remarkably large and broad, in proportion to the size of its body; and the structure of it is so peculiar, that it gives the animal a very singular appearance. It has two small tusks in the lower jaw; but those in the upper are very large, and, in old Boars, bend up towards the forehead, in a semicircular form. These are the dreadful weapons which render this animal so dangerous. The nose is broad, depressed, and almost as hard as horn; beneath each eye is a hollow, formed of loose skin, which is very soft and wrinkled: under these, on each side, is a great lobe, or wattle, placed almost horizontally; it is broad, flat, and round at

## THE AFRICAN WILD BOAR.

the end, and is so situated, as to hinder the animal from viewing any thing below the eye; between these and the mouth, on each side, is a hard, callous protuberance: the mouth is small, in proportion to the size of the head. The skin, which is of a dusky colour, is thinly covered with bristles, which are disposed in fasciculi, consisting of about five each. Those between the ears, on the neck, and the beginning of the back, are considerably longer and thicker than the rest, and form a kind of mane. The ears are large and sharp pointed; they are lined on the inside with long, whitish hairs. The tail, which is flat and slender, does not reach lower than the thighs, and is covered with hairs, likewise disposed in fasciculi. When the animal is pursued, it always holds its tail erect.

These creatures live in burrows underground, the entrances to which are very narrow. The natives carefully avoid these retreats, as there is always great danger of their rushing out upon them unawares. They are much attached to their young, and run with them in their mouths, to avoid danger.

The flesh of this animal is very good, and not unlike that of the German Wild Boar.

The African Wild Boar cannot be brought to breed with either the domestic or Chinese Sow.

These animals inhabit the wildest, most uncultivated, and hottest parts of Africa, from Senegal to Congo: they are also found on the Island of Madagascar<sup>(A)</sup>.

(A) Flacourt Hist. of Madag. 152, quoted by Pennant.







SCULPTED BY J. G. COOPER. ENGRAVED BY J. G. COOPER.

RHINOCEROS.

## THE RHINOCEROS (A).

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Two obtuse, incisive teeth in each jaw, placed remote from each other.

Each hoof divided into three parts.

One solid, conic horn on the nose.

There is a variety found with two horns, which differs also from this in other particulars.

### SYNONIMS.

RHINOCEROS, *Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. viii. c. 20. Raii Syn. Quad. 122. Klein Quad. 26. Briffon Quad. 78. Buffon, xi. 174. tab. vii.*

RHINOCEROS, or ABBADOS, *Bontius Ind. 50. Du Halde China, i. 120.*

THIS animal is next in size to the Elephant; it is six feet high, and twelve long; and bulky in proportion; its legs are comparatively much shorter than those of the Elephant. It is found in the deserts of Africa, and some parts of the East Indies, and in general wherever the Elephant is found.

Many authors consider this as the Rem or Reem, often mentioned in the Scriptures, particularly Numb. 23, v. 22. Deut. 23, v. 17. Job 29, v. 12. Psalm 22, v. 22. Psalm 29, v. 6, and elsewhere. The translators have there called it the Unicorn; however, the fact is, the animal there described is said to possess many of the known qualities of the Rhinoceros; as swiftness, great strength, rage, and untractableness.

It was early known to the Romans, as appears from a figure of it on the Prænestine pavement, which represents the variety with two horns.

(A) The name is derived from the Greek *ῥίς*, *ῥίνος*, the nose, and *κέρας* a horn.



## THE RHINOCEROS.

According to M. Ladvocat<sup>(A)</sup>, Agatarchides was the first who described the Rhinoceros. He lived in the reign of Ptolemy Philometer, about 480 years before the birth of our blessed Saviour. Afterwards Diodorus Siculus, Pliny, Artemidorus, Strabo, Elian, Oppian, Martial, and many others make mention of it. Artemidorus<sup>(B)</sup> professes to have seen one, and accordingly his description is the most exact of any. This seems to be the animal which Aristotle<sup>(C)</sup> calls the Oryx and the Indian Afs. Mr. Pennant judiciously observes, that “ his informers might well compare the clumsy shape of the Rhinoceros to that of an Afs, so that the philosopher might easily be induced to pronounce it a whole-footed animal.” It is likewise the Bos Unicornis and Fera Rhinoceros of Pliny<sup>(D)</sup>, who exactly describes the large black horn on the fore-head and the hog-like tail. Other writers of later date have also described it; as Bontius, Aldrovandus, Chardin, and Ruysh; but their accounts are very inaccurate and full of fabulous stories, such as that related by Alkazuin, an Arabian writer, who says that, when the Rhinoceros drinks at a river, all other animals keep at a respectful distance till he has done; and that, when it has taken possession of any place, no other animal dares approach within many miles of it, and many other such absurdities.

Dion<sup>(E)</sup> says, that the Emperor Augustus was the first who introduced this animal into the shows at Rome, on his triumph over Cleopatra. But Pliny<sup>(F)</sup>, who was better acquainted with the Roman history, assures us, that Pompey the Great exhibited this spectacle first; and this is confirmed by Solinus, according to Polybius<sup>(G)</sup>. Pliny<sup>(H)</sup> says, further, that it at length became a favourite exhibition. In the reign of Domitian it was frequently exhibited, and made to combat the Bull. And Martial the poet, who was an eye witness, says, that no animal fights fiercer or stronger. He says, the Rhinoceros will lift up a Bull with his horn like a football. The same poet remarks, that he is not easily provoked, but when he is once enraged, nothing

(A) Lettre sur le Rhinoceros.

(B) Strabo, lib. xvi.

(C) Hist. Anim. lib. ii. c. 1.

(D) Hist. Nat. lib. viii. c. 21.

(E) Dion. Caf. i. 51.

(F) Hist. Nat. lib. viii. c. 20.

(G) Polyb. c. 43.

(H) Hist. Nat. lib. vii. c. 20.



## THE RHINOCEROS.

can be more terrible. He says likewise, that a Rhinoceros lifted up a Bear, with his two horns<sup>(A)</sup>, as easily as a Bull would a football.

The Rhinoceros is likewise mentioned during the reigns of Antoninus Pius, and Heliogabulus; but, after the decline of the Roman Empire, no more mention is made of it, till the year 1515, when one is said to have combated an Elephant at Lisbon, under the reign of King Emmanuel, and to have killed the Elephant. Some were afterwards brought to Portugal and Spain, and one at length made its appearance in London, in the years 1684 and 1685, and another some years after; but there is no mention of any having reached either Germany or France till the year 1748, when one was exhibited at Paris; it was brought from the province of Acham, in the dominions of the King of Ava<sup>(B)</sup>, was very tame, gentle, and even caressing. It was continually eating hay, bread, fruit, peas, and beans, and in short every thing that was given it, except fish and flesh, which it would not touch. The keeper said it consumed daily sixty pounds of hay and twenty pounds of bread, and drank fourteen pails of water; but this account seems rather exaggerated. It was very fond of the smoke of tobacco, and appeared much pleased when it was blown into its nose and mouth. It was much delighted with sharp prickly plants and thorny branches of trees. "I have often given it," says father Le Compte, "branches with very sharp and strong thorns on them, and have been surprised at the address with which it bent and broke them in its mouth, without seeming to be in the least incommoded by them: it is true they sometimes drew blood from the mouth and tongue; but perhaps that even rendered them more palatable, and those little wounds served only to cause a sensation similar to what is excited by salt, pepper, &c. on ours." This circumstance has probably given rise to the fabulous story, that the tongue is as rough as a file; whereas, on the contrary, it resembles much the tongue of a Hog, and is as soft as velvet to the touch.

(A) Commentators have been much perplexed to explain this passage in Martial, and have even suspected some error in the text; whereas it is evident the poet means the two-horned Rhinoceros, one of which was probably then at Rome, as it is represented on a coin of Domitian, under whose reign Martial lived. *Phil. Tran.* xi. 913.

(B) Blomart. *Dict. Rais. des Anim.*

## THE RHINOCEROS.

The ingenious and accurate Dr. Parsons published a history of the Rhinoceros in 1743, an abstract from which cannot but prove acceptable, on account of its undoubted authenticity. The individual described by him was brought from Bengal, and although only two years old, the expence of the food and journey amounted to near one thousand pounds sterling; his daily food was seven pounds of rice, mixed with three pounds of sugar: and given him at three meals; besides which he had hay and green herbs, which last he preferred: he drank large quantities of water. His disposition appeared to be peaceable, and he readily suffered all parts of his body to be touched. When hungry, or struck by any one, he became mischievous, and in both cases nothing appeased him but food. When enraged, he sprang forward, and nimbly raised himself to a considerable height, pushing at the same time his head furiously against the walls, which he performed with amazing quickness, notwithstanding his heavy aspect and unwieldy mass. "I often observed," says Dr. Parsons, "these movements produced by rage or impatience, especially in the mornings before his rice and sugar were brought him. The vivacity and promptitude of his motions, induced me to think, that he was altogether unconquerable, and that he could easily overtake any man who should offend him.

"This Rhinoceros, at the age of two years, was not taller than a young Cow that has never produced; but his body was very long and very thick. His head was disproportionably large. From the ears to the horn there was a concavity, the two extremities of which, namely, the upper end of the muzzle and the upper part near the ears were considerably raised. The horn, which was not yet above an inch high, was black, smooth at the top, but full of wrinkles directed backwards at the base. The nostrils were situated very low, being not above an inch distant from the opening of the mouth. The under lip was pretty similar to that of an Ox; but the upper lip had a great resemblance to that of a Horse, with this advantageous difference, that the Rhinoceros can lengthen his, move it from side to side, roll it about a staff, and seize with it any object he wishes to carry to his mouth. The tongue of this young Rhinoceros was soft like that of a Calf; his eyes were without any vivacity, in figure resembling those of a Hog, and were situated lower or



## THE RHINOCEROS.

nearer the nostrils than in any other quadruped. His ears were large, thin at the extremities, and contracted at their origin by a kind of annular rugosity. The neck was very short, and surrounded by two thick folds of skin. The shoulders were very thick; and at their juncture there was another fold of skin which descended on the fore-legs. The body of this young Rhinoceros was very thick, and pretty much resembled that of a Cow near the end of her gestation. Between the body and the crupper there was another fold which descended on the hind-legs; and lastly, another fold transversely surrounded the lower part of the crupper, at some distance from the tail. The belly was large, and hung near the ground, particularly its middle part. The legs were short, thick, round, and strong, and their joint bended backwards: this joint, which, when the animal lay down, was covered with a remarkable fold of the skin, became apparent when he stood. The tail, which was thin, and proportionably short, grew a little thicker at the extremity, which was garnished with some short, thick, hard hairs. The skin was impenetrable, and so thick, that when a man laid hold of any of the folds, he would imagine he was handling a wooden plank of half an inch thick. Dr. Grew remarks that, when tanned, it is excessively hard, and thicker than that of any other terrestrial animal. It is every where covered, more or less, with incrustations, in the form of galls or tuberosities, which are small on the top of the neck and back, but become larger on the sides: the largest are on the shoulders and crupper: they extend along the thighs and legs, and even on the feet; but between the folds the skin is penetrable, delicate, and as soft as silk to the touch, while the external part of the fold is equally hard with the rest. This tender skin between the folds is of a light flesh-colour; and the skin of the belly is nearly of the same colour and consistence. The galls or tuberosities on the skin should not be compared to scales; they are simple indurations only, without any regularity in their figure, or symmetry in their respective positions. The flexibility of the skin in the folds enables the Rhinoceros to move his head, neck, and members, with facility. The whole body, except at the joints, is inflexible, and resembles a coat of mail."

The horn of the Rhinoceros is entirely solid, and formed of the hardest bony substance, growing from the upper maxillary bone by so strong an



## THE RHINOCEROS.

apophyse as seemingly to make but one part with it. In a full-grown animal it is sometimes near four feet long, and six or seven inches in diameter at the base. Its general colour is brown; though some have been seen grey, and even white, and these are held in greatest esteem. Martial informs us (A) that the horn was much valued by the Romans, and bore a high price, and that the ladies of fashion used them in the baths to hold their essence-bottles and oils. It is likewise much valued in India, and Pope Clement VII. presented one to the King of France as a very choice rarity. The Venetians purchased one at a high price of a Jew; and it is related (B) that when the French plundered the palace of Peter de Medicis, they found the horn of a Rhinoceros, which they considered as a great treasure. The ideal value is however now much lessened, and it is only preserved in the cabinets of the curious. Many medicinal virtues have been ascribed to it, but without foundation.

The age of this animal is not ascertained with any degree of certainty. The female produces but one young one at a time, and at considerable periods. If it is true, as some say, that they bring forth at three years, it is probable, from analogy, that they do not outlive twenty.

The Rhinoceros delights in marshy and luxuriant pastures, and grazes as the Ox does; but its favourite food is the stinking stapelia (C). It is fond of wallowing in the mud like a Hog, and will plunge into the water like a Duck to cool itself.

As the Rhinoceros is naturally of a pacific temper, it is probable that the account Pliny gives of its engaging the Elephant is without foundation. It is a solitary animal, and never attacks man but when provoked: it then becomes very furious and formidable. Mr. Pennant mentions a Shropshire gentleman whose belly was ripped open by the horn of one of these animals while in India, and he was so fortunate as to survive it.

The usual method of taking this animal, is in pits dug in the paths by which they go to drink, and covered over dexterously with branches, grafs, &c. It is also sometimes shot in the belly as it lies sleeping on one

(A) Martial, lib. xiv. Epig. 53.

(B) Paul Jov. Hist. Anim. lib. xviii.

(C) Botanic Mag. vol. i.

## THE RHINOCEROS.

side, but this is not easy to accomplish, on account of the acuteness of its smell and hearing, which two senses it is said to possess in very high perfection.

Buffon says, there is a fœtus of a Rhinoceros in the Royal Cabinet, which was taken from the mother in the Island of Java. By the memoir accompanying this fœtus we are informed, that twenty-eight hunters having assembled to attack the dam, they followed her at a distance for some days, detaching one or two of their number from time to time to reconnoitre her situation; that by this means they surprised her while asleep; and silently approached so near, that the twenty-eight muskets were discharged at once into the lower part of her belly.

The Asiatics sometimes tame these animals, and bring them into the field of battle, to strike terror into their enemies; but they are in general so unmanageable, that they do more harm than good, and frequently turn on their masters.

Bontius and others say, that the Indians eat the flesh of the Rhinoceros, and that it is very well flavoured: it is however very coarse and hard.









Webster del

Looney. Sculps.

London. Published by W.Darton, J.Harvey, & W.Bell, August 1798.

HIPPOPOTAMUS.



## THE HIPPOPOTAME.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Four cutting teeth and two tusks in each jaw.

Each hoof divided into four parts.

### SYNONIMS.

ἵππος ποταμῖος, *Arist. Hist. Ann.* lib. ii. c. 7.

HIPPOPOTAMUS AMPHIBIUS, *Linn. Syst.* 101. *Klein Quad.* 34.

HIPPOPOTAMUS, *Plin.* lib. viii. c. 26. *Gesner Quad.* 493. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 493.

HIPPOPOTAME, *Pennant Syn. Quad.* 59.

CHEROPOTAMUS ET HIPPOPOTAMUS, *Prof. Alp. Ægypt*, i. 245.

RIVER PAARD, *Houttuyn Nat. Hist.* iii. 405. *tab.* 28.

SEA HORSE, *Adamson's Voy.* 133. *Leo Afr.* 344.

SEA OX, *Lobo Abiff.* 105. *Kolben Cape*, ii. 129. *Leo Afr.* 344.

RIVER HORSE, *Ludolph Æth.* 60.

BEHEMOTH, OR HIPPOPOTAMUS, *Shaw's Travels, Supp.* 87.

L'HIPPOPOTAMÉ *de Buffon*, xii. 22. *tab.* iii. *Briffon Quad.* 83.

WHEN we consider the enormous bulk of this huge animal, which is exceeded in size by the Elephant alone, it seems matter of astonishment, that, till lately, so little of its history has been known; and that its figure has been so differently, and, in general, so badly represented. It cannot be doubted that it was known to the ancients: mention is made of it in the book of Job, where it is called Behemoth; and its peculiar properties are described in a style and manner most beautifully poetical. The Egyptians were likewise not unacquainted with it, for its figure is frequently seen



## THE HIPPOPOTAME.

engraven on their obelisks; the Romans also knew it, as it is found on some of their medals. Scaurus (A) exhibited one, as a public spectacle, during his ædileship; and Augustus produced one at his triumph over Cleopatra (B); notwithstanding which, both the figures and accounts given of it have been very erroneous, and even contradictory. The travels of Dr. Sparrman and other modern naturalists, on whose abilities and integrity we may depend, have at length, in a great measure, removed the veil which obscured this part of natural history, and enabled us to give a tolerably accurate account of this most extraordinary animal. With the true ardor of naturalists, they followed it to its places of abode, in the interior parts of Africa, many hundred miles up the country; and, from the opportunities they had, and the use they made of them, there can be no doubt of the authenticity of their accounts.

The largest animals of this species measure sixteen feet nine inches in length, six feet and a half in height, and are fifteen feet in girth; the mouth opens two feet four inches wide; the tusks are above a foot long, clear of the gums, and the grinders weigh three pounds each. The general clumsy appearance of this creature makes it bear a great resemblance to a Hog, except that the nose is rounder, the head larger, and the legs more clumsy; the feet are divided into four toes, each armed with a strong hoof, or nail; and, notwithstanding the animal is amphibious, they are not connected by any membranes. It is probable the name of Sea Cow was given to it from its having four stomachs, in common with that animal; and that it was called Sea Horse, from the neighing noise it makes with its voice, which, Dr. Sparrman says, may be tolerably well expressed by the words *heuh hurh*, *heoh-heoh*; the two first of which are uttered slowly, in a sharp and tremulous sound, like the grunting of some animals; while the compound word is sounded very quick, and much resembles the neighing of a Horse.

This animal inhabits all the large rivers of Africa, from the Niger to the Cape of Good Hope; but it is found in greatest abundance at Konaps River.

(A) Plin. lib. 8. c. 26.

(B) Dion Cassius, lib. 51. quoted by Pennant.

## THE HIPPOPOTAME.

It comes on shore by night, to feed on the luxuriant herbage which grows on the banks of the rivers, and sometimes does great damage to the adjacent plantations of rice and other grain, of which it tramples down and destroys even more than it eats. It is alarmed at the least noise, when it instantly plunges into the water, and sinks to the bottom, where it walks about at its ease, rising sometimes to the surface to take in fresh air, when it remains for a minute or two with its head above water, making a horrid bellowing noise, which may be heard at a considerable distance. It is a shy and cautious animal; and, in places where it suspects danger, it puts only one nostril out of the water, for the purpose of breathing.

Like the Rhinoceros and Elephant, this animal is almost destitute of hair, a few only being thinly scattered on different parts of the head and body; these are of a reddish-brown colour, and are from a quarter to half an inch in length, except those which grow on the edges of the tail, which are longer; they are placed at the distance of half an inch from each other. The tail is shaped like that of the Rhinoceros, flattened at the sides, and the edges, or sharp parts, are placed upwards and downwards. The skin of the Hippopotamus is stronger, thicker, and more flexible than that of the Rhinoceros, but it is not so transparent; the colonists make excellent whips of it, which are more durable than any other.

Dr. Sparrman says, the flesh of the young Hippopotamus, which he killed, was tender, and the fat tasted like marrow; he adds, the colonists consider the flesh and fat of the Sea Cow as the wholesomest meat that can be eaten; particularly the gelatinous part of the feet, which, when properly dressed, are considered as a great delicacy. The dried tongues of these animals are likewise considered as a great dainty.

It appears that this animal is capable of living in salt water, as Dr. Sparrman says, he has seen them at the mouth of Kromme and Camtour Rivers, especially the latter, thrusting their heads above water, to blow themselves in open daylight: it is probable, however, that it cannot drink salt water; as a Hippopotamus, which had been disturbed in the river, and had taken refuge in the sea, was obliged to go on shore every night, to drink

## THE HIPPOPOTAME.

fresh water from a well in the neighbourhood, till, at last, it was killed by some people who lay in ambush for it.

The Hippopotamus is not so quick in its pace as the generality of the larger quadrupeds; it is, however, a dangerous animal to meet with out of the water; for, though its disposition is naturally mild, it becomes furious, when provoked, and from the amazing width of its mouth, is capable of biting a man in two in an instant.

Dr. Sparrman gives the following account of a rencounter he had with a Hippopotamus one night, which we shall make no apology for transcribing: "We set ourselves down close by each other's side, in a path made by the Sea Cows; making ourselves pretty sure, as the place was flat, and consequently it was light here, of being able, if any Hippopotamus should happen to come upon the shallow, and look about it, to see it plain enough to kill it with a volley of three shot. But, to the great endangering of our lives, we, on a sudden, found the animal much quicker in its motions, as well as bolder, than we had thought it; for, while I was sitting half asleep, and meditating on the subject, struck with the consideration, that although we, with our guns, had at that present moment the dominion over Job's Behemoth; yet, on the other hand, the flies, or small musquitoes, had the dominion over us; so much, indeed, that I was forced to wrap my face up in a handkerchief; a Sea Cow came out of the river, rushing upon us, with a hideous cry, as swift as an arrow out of a bow; at the same time, I heard the farmer call out, "*Heer Jesus!*" but luckily, at the very instant, he discharged his piece, which, flashing full in the animal's face, contributed perhaps more than the ball, to make it start back; when setting up another cry, it threw itself into the water again with as great precipitation as it came out."

Lieutenant Paterson, who travelled into the internal parts of Africa, relates the method used by the natives to catch these animals, as follow: "They dig large holes in the ground, along the banks of the river, about ten feet diameter, and some of them about ten feet deep: in the bottom of these pits they place pieces of wood, sharpened at the points, and then



## THE HIPPOPOTAME.

cover the cavity with branches of trees and turf (A). When the Hippopotami come out of the river, in the night, to graze, they often fall into these snares, and very frequently receive wounds which occasion their immediate death." This account is confirmed by the late Colonel Gordon, commandant of the Cape, who killed a great number of these animals. He adds, they are very dexterous in covering these pits, and as the Hippopotamus will not readily go, except where there are prints of the feet of its own kind, the natives always keep a foot to mark the sand which covers the pit.

(A) The traveller seems to have forgot that the Hippopotamus is sixteen feet in length, consequently a pit of ten feet diameter is not large enough to contain him.









*Published by W. Darton, J. Harvey, & W. Welch, London, Sept. 4<sup>th</sup> 1802.*

LONG NOSED TAPIR .

## THE TAPIIR.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

The fore hoofs divided into three parts, and a sort of false hoof behind.  
Hind hoofs divided into three.

### SYNONIMS.

LE TAPIR OU MANIPOURIS, *Briffon Quad.* 81. *De Buffon*, xi. 444.  
*tab.* xliii.

ELEPHANT HOG, *Wafer's Voy. in Dampier*, iii. 400.

SUS AQUATICUS MULTISULCUS, *Barrere France Æquin*, 160.

MOUNTAIN COW, *Dampier*, ii. 102.

ANTA OU GRAND BÊTE, *Gumilla Orenoque*, ii. 15. *Condamine Voy.* 82.

SPECIES OF HIPPOPOTAMUS, OR RIVER HORSE, *Bancroft Guiana*, 127.

TAPIIRETE BRASILIENSIBUS LUSITANIS ANTA. *Marcgrave Brasil*, 229.  
*Piso Brasil*, 101. *Nieuhoff's Voy.* 23. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 126.  
*Klein Quad.* 36.

HIPPOPOTAMUS TERRESTRIS. H. PEDIBUS POSTICIS TRISULCIS,  
*Linn. Syst. Ed.* x. 74.

THE Long-nosed Tapiir, which has been mistaken by some authors for the Hippopotamus, is an inhabitant of the woods and rivers on the eastern side of South America, from the Isthmus of Darien to the River of Amazons. Amidst these favourite retreats it devotes the day to repose, and at the approach of night goes out in quest of food. If disturbed it plunges into the water, and either swims, or walks on the bottom as on dry ground, according to its inclination.

Its long and slender nose extends far beyond the lower jaw, forming in the male, a sort of proboscis, which may be either drawn up or contracted

## THE TAPIIR.

at pleasure. Each jaw contains ten cutting teeth, and a similar number of grinders; its ears are erect, oval, and bordered with white; its eyes are small, the form of its body resembling that of a hog; its back arched; its legs short; and its hoofs small, black, and hollow; its tail is extremely small; its hair short, and of a dusky colour; the neck is covered with a bristly mane, about an inch and a half high. The female differs from the male in wanting the proboscis, and having both the jaws of an equal length.

This animal, which grows to the size of a young Cow, is of a mild and inoffensive disposition, and is capable of being made perfectly tame. They are sometimes kept in Guiana, and fed in the farm yards with other domestic beasts; they live chiefly on fruits, grass, and sugar-canes; they feed themselves with their nose, using it in the same manner as the Rhinoceros uses his upper lip. They are said to know the person who usually supplies them with food, and to rummage people's pockets in search for meat.

The Indians shoot them with envenomed arrows, in order to obtain their skins for bucklers, and to procure a repast which they pronounce excellent.

The most common attitude of the Tapiir is sitting on the rump, like a Dog. It is a salacious, sluggish animal, but if attacked it will make a vigorous resistance, and will tear the skin from such Dogs as it can possibly seize.







Published by W. Darton, J. Harvey, & W. Bech, Dec. 7, 1796.

ELEPHANT

## THE ELEPHANT<sup>(A)</sup>.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

No cutting teeth: two vast tusks; a long proboscis.

Feet round, terminated by five small hoofs.

### SYNONIMS.

Ελεφας, *Arist. Hist. An.* lib. i. c. 11. ix. c. 1.

ELEPHAS, *Plin.* lib. viii. c. 1. *Raii Syn. Quad.* 131.

ELEPHAS MAXIMUS, *Linn. Syst.* 48.

L'ELEPHANT, *de Buffon*, xi. 1. *tab.* 1.

GREAT ELEPHANT, *Pennant Syn. Quad.* 62.

THE external form of the Elephant offers nothing very particular to attract our notice or admiration, but when we contemplate its enormous bulk and stature, our thoughts are presently raised from the creature to the great Creator, with an awful and reverential astonishment, at that power which could inform such a stupendous mass of animal matter, with every degree of suppleness and activity, necessary for its preservation and happiness, and endue it with instinctive faculties inferior to none, and superior to most of the animal creation.

The Elephant is undoubtedly the largest quadruped known; some, indeed, have thought, from the immense bones and teeth found under-ground, in Siberia, and the banks of the Ohio, that an animal exists, or has once existed, much larger than the largest Elephant now known, and the name of the Mammoth has been given to it. What seems to favour this opinion is,

(A) The name of this animal is derived from the Hebrew word *Alaph*, which signifies to teach or instruct, on account of its extraordinary docility and sagacity.



## THE ELEPHANT.

that although the grinders found in Siberia much resemble those of the Elephant, yet the curvature of the tusks is different ; notwithstanding which, Mr. Pennant assents to the opinion of those who think they once belonged to the Elephant. As to what are found in the banks of the Ohio, they all differ from those of the Elephant in many particulars, which have been noticed by the late Dr. Hunter, in an ingenious essay, published in the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. lviii. 34, to which we refer the more curious reader. These fossil bones are also found in Peru and the Brazils. There is certainly abundance of room for such a race of animals in the immense forests and wilds, which are hitherto only known by their name and situation ; but, till one of them has been seen alive, the matter must remain in obscurity. If no such animal ever existed (A), we may fairly conclude, that the Elephant formerly grew to a stature much exceeding that of the present race, as the bones, just mentioned, are frequently much larger than any found in the largest Elephant at this time.

There are certain accounts that the Elephant attains the height of twelve feet, and some are said to have been found even three feet higher (B). They are much larger in Africa than in the East Indies. It would be difficult to imagine any thing clumsier than the appearance of this animal. The head is enormously large, and joined to the body by a neck so thick and unwieldy, that although it has as many joints in the bone as other quadrupeds, it would not be possible for it to reach the vegetables on which it feeds, were it not for the assistance of the proboscis, or trunk, with which it is furnished at the end of its nose. This wonderful organ is cartilaginous, hollow like a tube, composed of many rings, extremely flexible, and withal so strong, that it is capable of breaking off large branches of trees, to force its way through the thick woods ; with it the Elephant lifts heavy burdens, either to carry them, or to place them on its back ; it is through this canal that the animal breathes

(A) Mr. Pennant very properly observes, that " it is more than probable that this animal yet exists in some of those remote parts of the vast new continent, unpenetrated yet by *Europeans*. Providence maintains and continues every created species ; and we have as much assurance, that no race of animals will any more cease, while the earth remaineth, than *seed time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, day and night.*"

(B) Pennant.

## THE ELEPHANT.

and smells; in short, it may be considered as a long extended nose, largest near the head, and gradually tapering to the extremity, where it is furnished with a kind of moveable finger, which seems to divide the opening into two parts, or sometimes almost entirely to close it up. It is possessed of exquisite sensibility, and capable of taking up the smallest bodies from the ground; this part is so necessary to the well-being of the Elephant, that, without it, it could not exist, or convey any nourishment to its mouth, which is situated at the under part of the head, and seems rather joined to the breast than the head. It enjoys the sense of smelling in high perfection, and will instantly discover food in the pocket of any one near it, and take it out with its trunk with great dexterity. The ears are very long, large, and thick; the eyes small in proportion to the size of the head, and the tongue is smaller than might be expected.

This animal has only four grinders in each jaw; in the upper jaw are two vast tusks, which point forwards and bend upwards; the largest imported into England are seven feet long, and weigh 152 pounds each; they are of a very hard and firm contexture, well known by the name of ivory, and greatly used by different artificers. The back of the Elephant is much arched; the legs are thick, and appear like vast pillars; the feet are not divided, but, at the extremities, they terminate in five round hoofs; the tail resembles that of a Hog. The general colour of the animal is dusky, which varies to black, and sometimes white, and even spotted; but these are esteemed great rarities. The skin is very thick and hard, and, when well dressed, is proof against a musket ball: it appears all over chapped and cracked, like the bark of an oak, with a few black hairs very thinly scattered on it. The voice of the Elephant is a hollow kind of roar, which is easily excited by attempting to take hold of the trunk, of which it is very jealous, as if conscious that its well-being entirely depends on the preservation of that useful organ; when it is much provoked, its roaring is tremendously dreadful, as may well be imagined from the enormous bulk of the animal.

Although the general appearance of the Elephant does not promise great alertness in its actions, or swiftness in its paces, yet it performs all its motions with great ease and velocity. Its usual pace is slow and circumspect, though

## THE ELEPHANT.

not heavy; it is a grave kind of march, at the rate of about three miles in an hour; when he would avoid danger, or attack an enemy, he lengthens and quickens his step, so as to keep up with a Horse on a brisk gallop, though not at full speed. The Indian hunters remark, that he turns easier to the right than to the left. He delights to flounder in limpid water, and swims long with ease, especially when several are together, provided the waves or current are not too violent. He is also very fond of sucking up a large quantity of water in his trunk, part of which he conveys to his mouth, and drinks, and he directs his trunk so as to let the remainder run over every part of his body.

The singular modesty of this animal leaves us hitherto in the dark as to its mode of generation; some authors, indeed, pretend to describe it, but their relations are so contradictory and improbable, that little or no dependence can be placed on them. The female is much less than the male, and is generally allowed to go one year with young, though Aristotle says she goes two years. She has two teats, which are placed between the fore legs.

The Elephant does not arrive at its full growth till it is thirty years old, and lives in a state of captivity to the age of one hundred and twenty, or one hundred and thirty years, though it is probable they live much longer in a state of freedom. It has been asserted that the young one sucks its mother through its trunk, but this seems an error. Mr. Foucher D'Obsonville, who lived some time in India, gives the following account of this matter. "A young one," says he, "of two or three months old, about the height of a bullock, of a year and a half, but more bulky, was kept at a house opposite to my lodging, at Coemboutour, in the Maipour, whence I had frequent opportunities of observing that, as soon as the female lay down on her litter, the young one seized her teat, and pressed it in his mouth, his trunk lying carelessly on his dam's body. It is true, I have sometimes seen this young one, particularly when standing, seize, play with, and caress the teat of the dam with his trunk. However, I do not suppose it possible, at his age, to draw even a few drops of milk, by this mode; I say a few drops, for as to a larger quantity it was absolutely impossible, in as much as the orifice of



## THE ELEPHANT.

his trunk was then too narrow to admit of his embracing the part conveniently. It was this kind of fact, perhaps, seen superficially, which occasioned the error of certain travellers, while others, remarking that the Elephants quench their thirst by pumping the water through their trunk into their throat, supposed it a probable inference, that they sucked after the same manner; but whatever may have been the cause, the error is indubitable."

The wild Elephant in India feeds on herbs, fruits, corn, and the tender parts of shrubs; he is very fond of the bamboo grain (A), and the food given him, when tame, is not very different. By way of regale, he is sometimes fed with dumplings made of wheat flour, boiled rice, or other corn kneaded up with butter and molasses, to which some bottles of arrack are added.

Like most herbivorous animals, the Elephant lives in small societies, having a chief always at the head of the herd, which, in case of danger, advances first, and all unite their efforts for their mutual defence.

The captivity of the Elephant does not prevent the return of the rutting seasons; the female then appears uneasy, but is gentle and obedient, notwithstanding: but it is not so with the male, his ardor renders him furious, and he often breaks his chains; when at large, he wanders about with an unequal gait, sometimes slow, sometimes precipitate; all who come in his way are liable to experience the effects of his fury, and even his cornac, or driver, is not safe. He would, indeed, do much mischief, if his fury were not opposed by men who run before him with long pikes, which they threaten to thrust in his eyes.

The Elephant seems to possess many moral qualities, which almost bespeak a refined kind of instinct, approaching towards reflection. He is remarkably susceptible of gratitude, attachment, pride, emulation, and rancour. He apparently comprehends, in two or three years, every thing his cornac or driver commands him to do; he hastens or slackens his pace, in obedience

(A) The bamboo somewhat resembles the jointed straw of wheat, but on a much larger scale; it bears an ear containing a grain very like oats, but in colour, size, and taste more resembling small wheat. It affords substantial nourishment, and the inhabitants of the high chain of mountains, which divides the peninsula, frequently use it instead of rice.

## THE ELEPHANT.

to his voice, or the impression of his hand armed with a sharp hook, called *ankocha*. He lies down on his belly, that he may be mounted with greater ease, or presents his leg bent, by way of a step, and assists his master to mount on his back with his trunk. At the word of command, he performs the office of executioner; he seizes a criminal with his trunk, tosses him in the air, and then tramples him to death: in his encounters with other animals, he unites prudence with courage; he knows, for example, the danger he is exposed to when he fights a Tiger; sensible that his trunk is the only part where he can be materially injured by his enemy, he takes care to keep it elevated above the reach of the Tiger's fangs and claws, and endeavours to give him an effectual stroke, that he may stun him, and then crush him under his feet, or rush upon him with impunity, and transfix him with his tusks. If well educated, he is not dismayed by fireworks, or even the roaring of cannon. Before the invention of gunpowder, the Elephant was much used in battle; a tower or platform was fastened on his back, capable of containing four or five combatants, armed with bows, arrows, javelins, &c. he was also, sometimes, taught to rush on the enemy, having a chain fastened to his trunk, with which he made dreadful havoc among the ranks, knocking down and killing all that stood in his way; but since the use of fire-arms, he is no longer sent to the field of battle, except for show, as he is not always to be depended on, but when rendered furious by desperate wounds, he will sometimes avenge himself on his friends.

The natural temper of the Elephant is mild and circumspect, and he is never cruel from ferocious brutality, as the Buffalo and some other animals are. He is with difficulty provoked to assault or combat with other creatures, and though otherwise obedient, he refuses at first with evident signs of horror.

The following anecdote, of which Mr. Le Baron de Lauriston was a witness, is related by Mr. Foucher D'Obsonville in his *Philosophic Essays on the Manners, &c. of foreign Animals*, and will serve to give an idea of the sensible and benevolent character of the Elephant. "During the last war, his zeal, and certain circumstances, conducted him to Lacknaor, the capital of the Soubah of that name, at a time when an epidemic distemper raged

## THE ELEPHANT.

dreadfully among the inhabitants. The principal road to the palace-gate was covered with the sick and dying, extended upon the ground, at the very moment when the nabob absolutely must pass. It appeared inevitable that the Elephant, on which he rode, must tread upon and crush many of these poor wretches, in his passage, unless they stopt some time to clear the way; but they were in haste, and besides, such tenderness was unbecoming the dignity of a prince of his importance. The Elephant, however, without appearing to slacken his pace, or without receiving any command to that purpose, assisted them with his trunk, removed some, set others on their feet, and stepped over the rest with so much address and assiduity, that not one person was hurt. An Asiatic prince and his slaves were deaf to the cries of nature, while the heart of his beast relented; he, more worthy to elevate his face towards the heavens, felt and obeyed the general impulse."

The Indians use the Elephant on many occasions; as, for instance, when an army is to cross a river, the cornac persuades him, with many promises, to carry unusual burdens, which the animal readily consents to, and thus laden, will cross rivers so deep, that only the extremity of his trunk is to be seen above water. They are likewise used for conveying cannon to the tops of high mountains, for launching ships, &c. It is related that one being directed to force a large vessel into the water, the task proved beyond his strength; whereupon his master, with a sarcastic tone, ordered the keeper to take away this lazy beast, and bring another; the poor animal, as if stung by emulation, instantly repeated his efforts, fractured his skull, and died on the spot (A).

Elephants not only obey their cornacs, while they are present, but some will even, in their absence, perform arduous tasks, which have been previously explained to them. "I have seen," says Mr. D'Obsonville, "two occupied in beating down a wall which their cornacs had desired them to do, and encouraged them by a promise of fruits and brandy. They combined their efforts, and doubling up their trunks, which were guarded from injury by leather, thrust against the strongest part of the wall, and, by reiterated shocks, continued their attacks, still observing and following the effects of the

(A) Ludolph, Com. in Hist. Æth. 147.



## THE ELEPHANT.

equilibrium with their eyes; then, at last, making one grand effort, they suddenly drew back together, that they might not be wounded by the ruins." When a reward is offered to an Elephant, for any service he is to perform, it is dangerous to disappoint him, as he never fails to revenge the insult.

The princes and grandees of India never travel without a great number of these animals in their suit, who are employed to convey the ladies of the seraglio on their backs, in cages made of lattice work, and covered with the boughs of trees; others are used to carry the immense quantities of baggage with which these great personages always travel.

Much more might be added concerning the moral and physical faculties of this animal; suffice it, however, to say, that gentle, expert, sensible, and intelligent, he comprehends, in a short time, the meaning of expressions used by persons to whom he is accustomed, and is easily taught to perform the most important services. One thing, however, he needs not be instructed in, which is gratitude; generous by nature, he no longer regards his own safety, if he perceives his master or benefactor in danger, but runs instantly to his assistance.

The Elephant never breeds in a state of slavery; it becomes necessary, therefore, to recruit the numbers, which are unavoidably consumed by disease, death, or accidents: for this purpose, the eastern princes send persons yearly to the forests where they are found, who use various stratagems to catch them. There is not one, of the vast number of these creatures trained for service, which has not been originally wild and forced into subjection. The manner of effecting this is curious, and worthy of notice. A forest is selected, which is known to abound with Elephants; in the midst of this, a large piece of ground is inclosed with strong palisades, between which the boughs of trees are interwoven. This inclosure is narrow at one end, and gradually widens, so as to take in a great tract of land: several thousand men assist in the chase, and place themselves so as to prevent the escape of the wild Elephants: this they effect by kindling fires at proper distances, and making a dreadful noise with drums and other discordant instruments, by which the poor animals are stunned and terrified; at the same time, another numerous party, assisted by

## THE ELEPHANT.

tame, female (A) Elephants, properly instructed, drive the wild Elephants gently towards the great opening of the inclosure; the whole train of hunters then gradually close upon them, and drive them imperceptibly into the narrow part of it, out of which there is an opening into a smaller space, which is strongly fenced and well-guarded. As soon as one of the Elephants enters this strait, the passage is instantly closed by a strong bar from behind, and the creature finds himself completely shut in. Some of the huntsmen are placed on the top of this passage, who, with goads, urge the Elephant on to the end of it, where there is an opening made just wide enough to let him pass. As soon as he gets through this opening, he is received by two well-instructed female Elephants, who place him between them, and, as it were, press him into the service; if he offers to resist, he is soon reduced to obedience by the discipline of their trunks, and at length suffers himself to be led to a tree, to which he is bound by the leg with strong leathern thongs; the tame Elephants are then led back to the inclosure, where they discipline the rest, one by one, in the same manner. The wild Elephants are kept bound to the trees for some days; each animal is supplied with food in moderation, by proper attendants, till he is brought, by degrees, to be sensible of caresses and kindness, when he suffers himself to be led quietly to the stable: the food given him during this confinement is cocoa-nut leaves, and he is led once a day to water by the tame ones, and, in about fourteen days, he becomes perfectly gentle, and accustomed to the voice and commands of his keeper.

The manner of hunting the Elephant, at the Cape of Good Hope, differs very much from the foregoing account, and it is not to be wondered at, as the only object of these colonists is to obtain their teeth and flesh. Dr. Sparrman gives the following narrative of it in his voyage to the Cape of Good Hope. "The Elephant chase I have here mentioned," says he, "was, according to the account given by the hunters themselves, (a couple of farmers,) conducted in the following manner.

(A) Hence Butler's simile,

————— as Indians with a female,

Tame Elephant inveigle the male.

*Hudibras*, Part i. Canto ii.



## THE ELEPHANT.

“ The very evening on which they observed this huge animal, they immediately determined to pursue it on horseback ; though so far were they from being experienced and practised Elephant hunters, that they never before had seen one of these animals. Their Horses, though equally unaccustomed as their riders to the sight of this colossos-like animal, did not flinch in the least. Nor indeed did the animal appear to give himself any trouble about them, till they came within sixty or seventy paces of him ; when one of them at that moment, agreeable to the usual manner of the Cape huntsmen, jumping from his Horse, and, fastening the bridle, fell upon one knee, and with his left hand sticking his ramrod into the ground, and then resting his gun upon it, took his aim and fired at the Elephant, which had then got about forty or fifty paces farther off ; for, in this country, when they hunt the larger kinds of animals, they commonly chuse to take the opportunity of firing at the distance of one hundred and fifty paces, both, because the ball, as they think, does most execution at that distance ; and also, that they may gain time to mount their Horses again, and ride off, before the wounded animal can make up to them, to take his revenge. Our sportsman had scarcely got into the saddle, and turned round his Horse’s head, before he found that the Elephant was at his heels. At that very instant, the animal set up a shrill cry, which he imagined he felt pierce to the very marrow of his bones ; and which occasioned his Horse also to make several hasty leaps, and then gallop off twice as fast as before. In the mean time, the huntsman had sufficient presence of mind to ride his Horse up an ascent, well knowing that Elephants are slow and unwieldy going up hill, in proportion to their weight, and the contrary in descending. By this means he not only gained ground on his antagonist, but his companion had more time to advance on one side of the Elephant, where he imagined he could more easily direct his shot at the heart and larger arteries, connected with the lungs of the animal. This shot did not, however, hit in any dangerous part, as the Horse was rather unruly and pulled at the bridle, which the man had hanging over his right arm, at the instant that he had jumped off his horse, and discharged his piece. The Elephant now turned upon this last antagonist, but was soon



## THE ELEPHANT.

wearied of pursuing him, as the sportsman had an opportunity of riding away from him up a hill which was still steeper. The two hunters afterwards found it would answer much better to hold each other's Horses, while they fired their pieces by turns. The Elephant, even after the third ball, still threatened vengeance; but the fourth entirely cooled his courage; he did not however, absolutely drop till he had received the eighth."

The Elephant inhabits India, and some of its greater islands, Cochin-China, and some parts of China, and is found in great plenty in the southern parts of Africa. Those found in Africa have not yet been domesticated. They are only hunted for the sake of their teeth, and flesh, which is eaten by the natives; the trunk is esteemed a great delicacy. The teeth, which come to Europe, are all brought from Africa, those produced in India being not more than three or four feet long.









*Ibbetson del.*

*Dokey Sc.*

*Published by W Darton, J Harvey & W Belch, London. Feb 21<sup>st</sup> 1800*

BARBARY APE & ORANG-OUTANG.

## THE ORANG OUTANG.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Four cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.

Each foot formed like a hand, the nails generally flat, and, except in one instance, have four fingers and a thumb.

Eye-brows above and below.

### SYNONIMS.

SATYRUS, *Gefner Quad.* 863.

HOMO SYLVESTRIS, *Tyson's Anat. Pigmy*, 1699.

HOMO TROGLOGYTES, *Linn. Syst.* 33.

CHIMPANZEE, *Scotin's Print.* 1738.

NO animal has been more confused by naturalists and travellers than the subject of our present discussion. The general love of the marvellous, so common to mankind, has given rise to numberless incredible stories relating to its conduct, as extraordinary as they are in general unfounded, which have not a little added to the confusion. Of the numerous representations which have been given of this animal, none are to be depended on except those by Dr. Tyson and the Count de Buffon, the latter of whom candidly confesses his figure to be incorrect. To these we must add an elegant, and, we believe, correct figure, lately published at Paris, by M. Audebert, in his *Hist. Nat. des Singes*, a most beautiful work, not yet finished; and one given by M. Schræber, in his *Hist. of Quad.* in German.

The strength of this animal is said to be prodigious; and, to make this appear more probable, travellers, and some naturalists, have given it the height of six feet, when full grown; but, perhaps, this extraordinary stature



## THE ORANG OUTANG.

is somewhat exaggerated, as we have not met with a well authenticated account of any individual exceeding the height of two feet and a half, when erect; though, it is probable, these had not attained their full growth.

The face of the Orang Outang is flat, naked, and furrowed; it is of a tawny colour, and has a singular projection where the eye-brows are placed. The eyes are round, and approach near to each other. Linnæus says they are furnished with a nictitating membrane, like Owls and other nocturnal animals; but this we have never had an opportunity to examine. The nose is short, the mouth large and situated at a considerable distance from the nose. The ears are much larger than in the generality of Apes, and the hands and feet are remarkably short. The fingers and toes are divested of hair, and all furnished with nails. The top of the head, the back, and the fore parts of the arms and legs are covered with coarse black hair, except a spot on the hips, which is naked; but this does not appear to be a constant character, some individuals having that part covered with hair. The breast, belly, and inward parts of all the limbs are almost naked. The direction of the hair on the fore arm is rather singular; being all pointed upwards from the wrist to the elbow. The general aspect of this animal seems to warrant the idea of its possessing great bodily strength; his breast is broad and large, and his limbs very muscular.

The Orang Outang inhabits the interior parts of Africa, it frequents desert places, and thickets which produce the tree called, by Linnæus, *Adansonia baobab*, of which it is remarkably fond.

Travellers assert that it constructs habitations, which it covers with the leaves of trees: these it relinquishes to the females with their young, and lives out of doors (A).

This animal possesses great appearance of intellect; it is easily tamed when taken young, and shews marks of attachment to those persons with whom it associates; never forgetting either good or bad treatment. It learns to walk erect, though its gait is rather awkward. Some have asserted, that it may be taught to perform particular services; such as,

(A) Matthews' Voyage to Sierra Leona.



## THE ORANG OUTANG.

fetching water, pounding in a mortar, turning a spit, and handing drink to others; that it will learn to sit at table, use a knife and fork at its meals; in short, perform any actions which are consistent with its organization, divested of the operations of the mind. The Chimpanzee, which was publicly shewn in London, in 1738, was extremely mild, affectionate, and good-natured; ate like a human creature; would lie down in bed with its hand under its head; fetch a chair to sit down on; drink tea; pour it into a faucer, if too hot; cry like a child; and be uneasy at the absence of its keeper (A).

A young female, of this species, is now in the Leverian Museum. It was sent to the late Sir Ashton Lever by Mr. Smeathman, who received it from the internal parts of Africa. During six months that it lived with him, it was very much attached to him, imitated human actions, fed itself with a spoon, and lay in bed with its head on a pillow, and its body and limbs covered with the bed clothes.

If any credit is to be given to the relations of travellers, the Orang Outang is said to be passionately fond of women, and that they will carry off negresses by force. Although they are capable of being rendered mild and gentle, they are naturally fierce and savage, and, when wild in their desert haunts, seem to have a fixed aversion to the human species, attacking and killing the negroes who wander by themselves in the woods. They live entirely on fruits and nuts, sleep in trees, and will throw stones at those who offend them. They affect solitude, are grave and melancholy in their appearance, and never disposed to frolic, even when young.

The learned Dr. Tyson, who dissected one of these animals, very accurately remarks (B), that the principal external differences between this animal and the human species consists in the following particulars: the arms are much longer, and the thighs shorter, the thumb is smaller, and the palm of the hand longer and narrower; it differs likewise in the form of the feet, the toes being much longer, and the large toe placed at a greater distance

(A) Pennant.

(B) Tyson's Anat. of a Pigmy, fol. London, 1699.

## THE ORANG OUTANG.

from the others; the forehead is higher, the nose flatter, and the eyes much sunk: he has likewise enumerated many essential differences in its internal conformation.

Mr. Pennant thinks Sir John Mandeville certainly meant this animal, when he says, in his travels, p. 361, that he came to "another yle where the folk ben alle skynned roughe heer, as a rough best, saf only the face and the pawme of the hand."

There is certainly a striking resemblance between the external form of some Apes, particularly of the Orang Outang, and that of the human species; and, as an ingenious writer observes (A), so great is the similitude between their movements and physiognomy, that man, astonished as it were, at the unexpected aspect of these animals, and ashamed of the many resemblances, so degrading to human nature, has been willing to allow Apes an understanding superior to the rest of the brute creation. This has, in a great measure, given rise to the marvellous histories, and dreams of a heated imagination, with which our predecessors have loaded us, when treating of these animals. These relations, frequently hazarded and repeated, have led to the belief, that a race of animals really existed, which occupied the intermediate space between man and the brute creation.

It is worthy of remark, that the fingers of Apes, Baboons, and Monkeys have not the faculty of moving separately as in man, but that they open and shut all together. It is perhaps greatly owing to this circumstance that their imitation falls so far short of perfection.

Camper, in his "Dissertation of the natural Varieties which characterize the Physiognomy of Men of different Climates and different Ages," after having examined the profile of the head of a perfect man, such as the Greeks have left us as a model, finds that the facial line is perpendicular to a horizontal line passing from the bottom of the nose to the auditory passages; and that it departs more or less from its perpendicular, in proportion as the subject is more or less civilized; or, in other words, in proportion as the intellectual faculty is more or less cultivated.

(A) Audebert.

## THE ORANG OUTANG.

If we carry this idea to the Orang Outang, we shall certainly find he approaches nearer to man in that particular than any other animal does; yet, after all, as the Count de Buffon finely observes, “ the interval which separates the two species is immense: the ape’s resemblance in figure and organization, and the movements of imitation which seem to result from these similitudes, neither make him approach the nature of man, nor elevate him above that of a brute; no disposition of matter will give mind, and the body, how nicely soever formed, is formed in vain, when there is not infused a soul, to direct its operations.”





## THE BARBARY APE.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Four cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.

Each foot formed like a hand, the nails generally flat, and, except in one instance, has four fingers and a thumb.

Eye-brows above and below.

### SYNONIMS.

Κυνοκεφαλός, *Arist. Hist. An.* lib. ii. c. 8.

CYNOCEPHALUS, *Plin.* lib. viii. c. 54. *Gesner Quad.* 859.

SIMIA INUUS, *Linn. Syst. Nat.* 35.

SIMIUS CYNOCEPHALUS, *Pr. Alp. Egypt.* i. 241. *tab.* xv. xvi.

LE MAGOT *de Buffon*, xiv. 109. *tab.* vii. viii.

LE SINGE CYNOCEPHALE, *Briffon Quad.*

BARBARY APE, *Pennant's Syn. Quad.* 100.

YELLOW APE, *Du Halde Chin.* i. 120. *La Roque Voy. Arab.* 210.

IT appears from the writings of Aristotle, Pliny, and others, that the ancient naturalists were acquainted with this animal; but they have made two species of it, calling it Pithecus in its young state, and Cynocephalus after it had attained its full growth. They described the Pithecus as having very short canine teeth, no longer than the cutting teeth, and a muzzle equally short; whereas their Cynocephalus had very long and large canine teeth, and the nose considerably lengthened, like that of a Dog. The mistake was easily made; but a circumstance which happened to the late Count de Buffon puts the matter out of all dispute. That celebrated naturalist, in his supplement, gives a figure of an Ape, under the name of Pithèque, which

## THE BARBARY APE.

had been sent to him alive, from Barbary, by Professor des Fontaines. This animal had all the characters ascribed to the Pithecus of the ancients; but it was young when he received it; and some time afterwards the canine teeth increased greatly in length and size, the muzzle became larger and longer, and the animal proved to be the true Cynocephalus, or Barbary Ape. There is another circumstance which may perhaps have likewise contributed to this mistake: the individuals of every species of Monkeys and Apes differ greatly in their size and colour, owing to the climate they are in, the kind of nourishment they receive, and the state of liberty or slavery in which they live.

The Barbary Ape has no tail, but only a little appendage of skin, about six lines in length. It has pouches, callosities on its thighs, and very strong canine teeth. Its face is tawny, spotted with brown; it is whitish under the eyes, which are of a greenish grey. The body is covered with hairs of a greenish brown; they are very thick set on the back, but thinner on the belly, where they are likewise more inclining to white. It is from three to four feet high, when in an erect posture. It walks more on all four feet than on two, and, when sitting, supports its body on two callosities situated on the buttocks.

This animal, when full grown, is very dull, fullen, ill-natured, fierce, and mischievous, and not to be tamed; but, when taken young, it is capable of receiving a sort of education, and may, by discipline, be taught to perform some tricks. It is very common in exhibitions of animals. Dellon says (A) they will assemble in great troops, in the open fields, in India; will attack women going to market, and take their provisions from them. The females carry their young in their arms, and will leap from tree to tree with them. Apes were formerly worshipped in India, and had magnificent temples erected to them (B). Linschotten relates (C), that when the Portuguese plundered one of these temples, in the Island of Ceylon, they found, in a little gold casket, the tooth of an Ape; a relic held by the

(A) Dellon's Voy. 83.

(B) Pennant.

(C) Linschotten Voy. 53.



### THE BARBARY APE.

natives in such veneration, that they offered 700,000 ducats to redeem it; but in vain, for it was burned by the viceroy, to stop the progress of idolatry.

This species is very diffuse; it is found in most parts of India, and in all parts of Africa, except Egypt, where it is never found (D). A few breed on the hill of Gibraltar, which are probably descended from a pair escaped from confinement, as none are to be found in any other part of Spain. They are so common in Barbary, that the trees are sometimes covered with them: they live on fruits. Their flesh is eaten by the wild Arabs.

(D) Pennant.









*Published by W.Darton, J.Harvey & W.Ritch London. Dec<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1862.*

MUSTACHE &  
RIBBED NOSE BABOON.

## THE RIBBED-NOSE BABOON.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Four cutting, and two canine teeth in each jaw.

Each foot formed like a hand, generally with flat nails, and, except in one instance, has four fingers and a thumb.

Eyebrows above and below.

Tail short.

### SYNONIMS.

LE MANDRILL, *de Buffon*, xiv. 154. *tab.* xvi. xvii.

SIMIA MAIMON, *Linn. Syst.* 35.

LE MAIMON, *Schreber*, 90. *tab.* vii.

RIBBED-NOSE BABOON, *Pennant Hist. Quad.* vol. i. p. 190.

WHETHER we consider this singular animal with respect to its size and strength, or contemplate the variety of beautiful colours with which its body is embellished, we must of necessity allow it a distinguished place among the objects of curiosity and admiration.

Its long naked nose, partly resembling that of a hog, is marked on either side with broad ribs of violet blue; a vermilion line begins a little above its eyes, and descends on each side the face to the tip of its nose; its chin is furnished with a short and tapering orange beard; the inside of its ears are blue, gradually softening to purple, and terminating in vermilion; its rump is likewise of a vermilion colour, and the admirable tints on its hips are gradations from red to blue: the hair on its forehead, being long and inclining backward, forms a sort of pointed crest; its back and legs are covered with short soft hair, of a dusky colour mottled with yellow; but on its breast and belly the hair is long, whitish, and sprinkled with small dark



## THE RIBBED-NOSE BABOON.

spots. Its tail is very hairy, and measures about two inches in length; its feet and hands are black and naked; its nails flat; and its length about two feet from the nose to the tail.

The animal distinguished in the writings of Barbot and Bosman<sup>(A)</sup> by the name of "the Smitten," is a large species to be referred to this genus: it is described as having a great head and short tail, growing to the surprising height of five feet, and being of a mouse colour; it is also said to be extremely fierce, libidinous, and powerful. One of this kind was exhibited, some years ago, in the north of England. Its strong harsh voice was somewhat similar to the ordinary growl of a lion; its most common attitude was sitting upon its rump, with its arms placed before it; but when it changed its station it went upon all fours, unless compelled by its keeper to walk erect.

The Tretretre<sup>(B)</sup> of Madagascar is another member of this truly remarkable family. It is said to be equal in size to a calf of two years old; to have a round head, with the ears and visage of a man; the feet of an ape; curling hair, and a very short tail. This species, though of a solitary disposition, appears to be an object of terror to the natives, who avoid its haunts as sedulously as it flies from the vicinage of their habitations.

The Ribbed-nose Baboon inhabits the hottest parts of Africa. It feeds on nuts and succulent fruits; and is said to be fond of eggs, several of which it will deposit in its pouches at once, and then take them out singly, for the purpose of breaking them at the end and swallowing the contents.

(A) Barbot's Guinea, 212. Bosman's Guinea, 242.

(B) Vide Pennant's History of Quadrupeds, Vol. I. page 191;



## THE MUSTACHE.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Lower jaw furnished with pouches for the reception of food.

Posteriors (generally) naked.

Tail straight, and longer than the body.

### SYNONIMS.

LE MOUSTAC, *de Buffon*, xiv. 283. tab. xxxix.

SIMIA CEPHUS, *Linn. Syst.* 39.

CERCOPITHECUS ALIUS GUINEENSIS, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 156.

MUSTACHE, *Pennant Hist. Quad.* vol. i. p. 205.

SEVERAL travellers have confounded this animal with another species, called the White-nosed Monkey, and this mistake has probably arisen from a white transverse line which appears *beneath* the nose of the Mustache. The difference, however, is very obvious, as the other species have a white nose, consistent with their name; but the nose of the Mustache, exclusive of the above mentioned mark, is of the same colour with the rest of his face.

The face and ears of the Mustache are of a dirty blue colour; the eyelids are of a flesh colour; the edge of the lips, and the space round the eyes, are black; and the cheeks are adorned with two tufts of yellow hair, resembling mustaches. The hair on the body is brown; the throat, breast, and belly are of a greyish blue; the tail is brown at the insertion, and orange coloured towards the extremity. The length of the body is about one foot, and that of the tail eighteen inches.

We know nothing particularly respecting the habits of these beasts; they are, however, very gentle whilst in a state of bondage.

This species is found in Africa.









From a drawing by J. G. S. Esq. by J. G. S. Esq.

SPOTTED MONKEY

&

SPOTTED MONKEY

## THE SPOTTED MONKEY.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Lower jaw furnished with pouches for the reception of food.

Buttocks (generally) naked.

Tail straight, not prehensile.

### SYNONIMS.

SIMIA DIANA, *Linn. Syst.* 38.

L'EXQUIMA, *de Buffon*, xv. 16.

SPOTTED MONKEY, *Pennant Hist. Quad.* vol. i. p. 201.

LA DIANE, *Schreber* 115, *tab.* xiv.

CERCOPITHECUS BARBATUS GUINEENSIS, EXQUIMA, *Raii Syn.*  
*Quad.* 156.

THIS animal differs from all other Monkeys by its beard, which is extremely long, thin, and pointed at the end: the face of the Spotted Monkey is long and triangular; its nose prominent: the under part of its head of a blackish grey colour: its forehead is adorned with short white hairs, and its jaws are thickly covered with the same: the top of its back, with the sides, arms, thighs, legs, and tail, is of a dark slate colour: its breast and the inside of its arms are white: a large stripe of reddish brown extends itself, in the form of a pyramid, from the tail to the shoulders: the inside of the thighs is orange coloured, and a white line extends from the outer part of the thigh to the knee: the upper parts of the body are marked with white specks.

These creatures are inhabitants of Guinea; they usually measure eighteen inches, and the tail is of a considerable length.

## THE SPOTTED MONKEY.

Linnæus seems to vary from this description in his account of his *Simia Diana*, which, he says, is about the size of a large Cat; of a black colour, spotted with white: the forehead marked with an arched, white line, passing over each eye to the ears: the beard pointed; black above, white beneath, and placed on a fat excrescence: the throat and breast white: the thighs marked with a white line, that descends from the rump: the tail long, straight, and black: the ears and feet of the same colour: and the mouth furnished with large canine teeth.



## THE EGRET.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Lower jaw furnished with pouches for the reception of food.

Posteriors (generally) naked.

Tail straight, and longer than the body.

### SYNONIMS.

SIMIA AYGULA, *Linn. Syst.* 39. *Osbeck's Voy.* i. 151.

L'AIGRETTE, *de Buffon*, xiv. 190. *tab.* xxi. *Schreber*, 129. *tab.* xxii.

EGRET, *Pennant Hist. Quad.* vol. i. p. 207.

THESE animals are extremely ugly ; they have a habit of grinding their teeth and wrinkling up their faces : they are inhabitants of Africa, and live in great numbers together. They make dreadful havoc in cultivated fields, by scratching up a great deal more corn than they can possibly consume. When in a state of confinement they are docile, and sometimes remarkably gentle. M. Audebert observes, that he once saw a female of this description, tending and caressing her little one in a granary : the fight was very interesting, and the owner of the granary asserted, that he had confined the creature, for several years, in a cage.

The face of the Egret is of a livid colour, and the hair that furrounds it is grey, mixed with a little white and black, which, standing out in different directions, gives the animal a very extraordinary appearance : the whole of the body is grey, and the belly is of a whitish colour : the length of the tail is eighteen inches.

Pennant informs us, that these animals will fawn on men, dogs, and their own species ; that, on seeing a Monkey of another kind, they greet him with a variety of grimaces ; and that, when a large company of them sleep, they put their heads together, and make a continual noise during the night.









COCHIN CHINA MONKEY.

LION-TAILED BABOON.

## THE LION-TAILED BABOON.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Four cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.  
Each of the feet formed like hands, with flat nails.  
Eye-brows above and below.

### SYNONIMS.

SIMIA VETER. SIMIA CAUDATA BARBATA ALBA, BARBA NIGRA,  
*Linn. Syst.* 36. *Briffon Quad.* 147.

LE SINGE BARBU NOIR, *Schreber*, 107. *tab.* xi.

LION-TAILED BABOON, *Pennant's Hist. Quad.* vol. i. p. 189.

CERCOPHITHECUS BARBATUS PRIMUS, *Clusii Exot.* 371. *Raii Syn.*  
*Quad.* 159. *Klein Quad.* 89.

OUANDEROU, *de Buffon*, xiv. 169. *tab.* xviii.

THE length of this curious animal is about fifteen inches, from the crown of the head to the insertion of the tail; its bulk is that of a middling sized Dog; its visage is long, canine, and completely encircled with a full bushy beard; its nails are flat; its teeth large; and its tail terminated with a tuft of hair like that of the Lion: the cheeks and posteriors are bare; the hair on the belly is grey, exclusive of which the body is generally black. The species, however, appears to be various, as the Grey Lion-tailed Baboon is seen with a white beard, the black with a grey beard, and others are described as being perfectly white.

These animals reside in the forests, where an exuberant produce of fruit and foliage affords them an abundant subsistence. They are extremely mischievous, and will not permit any of the other kinds either to associate

## THE LION-TAILED BABOON.

with them, or to dwell in their neighbourhood, so that the pretended respect of the other Baboons, for these ill-disposed quadrupeds, is in reality nothing more than the result of timidity. They are likewise very fierce, and are said to attempt outrages on such females as they occasionally find straying in the woods<sup>(A)</sup>; yet, if taken young, their ferocity gradually subsides, and they finally become tame and familiar.

Mr. Pennant mentions a fierce and ill-natured animal, of this species, that was exhibited some years ago in London. Its tail was exactly the length of its back, and its beard reached entirely up the cheeks, as far as the eyes.

The Lion-tailed Baboon inhabits the East Indies and the hottest parts of Africa.

(A) Histoire Naturelle des Singes, par Audebert, *Famille* ii. *sec.* i.



## THE COCHIN-CHINA MONKEY.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Each lower jaw furnished with a pouch for the reception of food.

Buttocks (generally) naked.

Tail straight, and longer than the body.

### SYNONIMS.

LE DOUC, *de Buffon*, xiv. 298. tab. xli.

LE GRAND SINGE DE LA COCHIN-CHINE, *Schreber*, 137, tab. xxiv.

AMONG the various and numerous classes of quadrupeds that excite our curiosity, or claim our admiration, the Cochin-China Monkey is indisputably the most remarkable, as preserving the greatest purity and harmony of colour, in that robe with which he is adorned by nature. His short, flat face, is of a reddish brown, shaded on each side by a long yellow beard: his forehead is black, and the rest of his head grey: a strong tinge of purplish brown surrounds his neck, in manner of a collar: his arms, on the upper part, are grey; but, from the elbows to the hands, they are perfectly white; his fingers are black; his back, belly, and sides grey, tinged with yellow; his loins and tail are white; his thighs fable; his knees and legs of a chefnut colour, and his feet black.

These colours are all pure, never mingling with each other; and as their shades are not very lively, the assemblage is perfectly harmonious and inexpressibly pleasing.

The generality of digitated quadrupeds, found in Asia and Africa, have their posteriors naked, but those of this animal are covered with hair. An

### THE COCHIN-CHINA MONKEY.

individual of this description will sometimes measure four feet in length, from the nose to the insertion of the tail.

These Monkeys inhabit Cochin-China and Madagascar. They frequently walk on their hind legs; are said to subsist on beans; and to yield a substance known by the name of *Bezoar du Singe*(<sup>A</sup>).

(A) Histoire Naturelle des Singes, par Audebert, *Famille iv. sec. i.*







*Published by W. Darton, J. Harvey, & W. A. G. London, August 26<sup>th</sup> 1802.*

FOUR FINGERED & HORNED MONKEYS.

## THE FOUR-FINGERED MONKEY.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Posteriors covered with hair.

No pouches in the jaws.

Tail prehensile.

### SYNONIMS.

LE COAITA, *De Buffon*, xv. 16. *Schreber*, 140. *tab.* xxvi.

SIMIA PANISCUS, *Linn. Syst.* 37.

QUATO, *Bancroft Guiana*, 131.

SPIDER MONKEY, *Edw. Gleanings*, iii. 222.

CERCOPITHECUS MAJOR NIGER, FACIEM HUMANAM REFERENS.

QUOUATA. *Barrere France Equin.* 150.

THE limbs of this animal are so extremely long and slender, that some authors have given it the appellation of the Spider Monkey. Its face is of a livid flesh colour. The hair that covers its body is long, black, and rough. Its tail is rather bare of hair at the extremity, and very long. Its hands, or fore feet, are distinguished from those of every other variety by wanting a thumb; but, on a minute examination, we perceive a sort of tufted substance that indicates the place where the thumb should have been. The length of the body is about eighteen inches, and that of the tail near two feet.

M. Audebert informs us, in his *Natural History of Monkeys*, that he has seen an individual of this species take up straw with its tail, in the same manner as an Elephant would have done with his trunk. He also asserts, that he has seen the same animal climb up the trees at Paris, hang by its



## THE FOUR-FINGERED MONKEY.

tail from the branches, and form a link, in order to reach the neighbouring tree; and, at other times, it would hold an apple in its tail, to the great delight of the spectators, who amused themselves with throwing fruit to it and observing its singular gestures.

Notwithstanding the air of melancholy which seems impressed on the countenances of these animals, they are in reality extremely vivacious, and sufficiently daring to attack a single traveller. They are, however, greatly terrified at Dogs, whose presence they sedulously avoid, and the discharge of a gun puts the boldest of them to immediate flight. Indeed they possess but a small share of real bravery, as, notwithstanding their frequent skirmishes, they always run away in time of danger.

These animals are very numerous in Guinea, where they walk together in great troops, and subsist on fruits, (principally that of the palm tree,) worms, insects, &c. We are likewise assured that, by the assistance of their tails, they are able to catch fish, and know extremely well how to open the shell of an oyster, so as to get at the contents.

If an individual of this description be wounded with an arrow, he will draw it out, and throw it, in revenge, at the person who discharged it. If he is wounded by a gun, his comrades exhibit many signs of terror, and instantly carry him under a tree, where they endeavour, by holding their hands over the wound, to stop the effusion of blood: but, when mortally wounded, he will cling by his hands and tail to the branches, and continue thus suspended a considerable time after he is dead.

It seems a difficult task to kill one of these animals, even after they are brought to the ground; as they are more tenacious of existence than other quadrupeds, and in the time of extreme danger make so strong an appeal, by their looks and motions, to the humanity of their disturbers, as sometimes compels the young and generous sportsman to relinquish his amusement in favour of the species. When the Four-fingered Monkey finds himself in the power of his enemy, he stretches forth his arms towards him, looks in his face with unspeakable earnestness, and, moving his jaws, seems to petition for mercy. These expressive looks and gestures, from an animal so resembling man, are well adapted to rouse the tenderest emotions in



## THE FOUR-FINGERED MONKEY.

the susceptible bosom; nor can we possibly be surprised at any person's refusing to destroy these creatures, when we picture to ourselves a wounded Monkey stretched on the ground, covered with blood, struggling with death, stretching his little hands towards his foe, and turning towards him a face almost human; while the expressive looks of his dying eyes are evidently designed to reproach him for the agonies he feels from approaching death.

Stedman, having wounded one of these Monkeys, held it by the tail, and twirling it round in the air, struck its head forcibly against a tree; the blow, however, proved ineffectual, and the piteous looks of the suffering animal forbade a repetition of the cruelty. Stedman, therefore, unable longer to bear the affecting sight, plunged the animal in water, and thus terminated its misery with its existence.

Dampier's remarks on these animals are very entertaining. "There was," says he, "a great company dancing from tree to tree over my head, making a terrible noise, and exhibiting many antic gestures. Some broke down dry sticks and flung at me, others scattered their excrements on my head, and one, bigger than the rest, approached so near as to make me leap back; but the animal suspended itself from a branch by the tip of its tail, and there continued swinging to and fro, making mouths at me. The females," says the same author, "are much troubled to leap after the males, as they are commonly encumbered with two young ones. They are very fullen when taken, and difficult to be procured when shot, as they will cling with their feet or tail to a bough while any life remains. When I have fired at one and broken a leg or arm, I have actually pitied the creature while it gazed in anguish on the fractured limb, and turned it cautiously from side to side."

Pennant informs us, that these animals are extremely active, and are said to enliven the American forests, where they facilitate their removal to the tops of distant trees by hanging down in a sort of chain, linked to each other by their tails; and thus swinging till the lowermost catches hold of a branch and draws up his associates. They will occasionally pass rivers by the same curious method.

### THE FOUR-FINGERED MONKEY.

When domesticated, they are very docile and frolicsome, and will return to a cage of their own accord; they are, however, very tender, and seldom live long in our climate.

Both travellers and anatomists agree, that the body of the Four-fingered Monkey contains a long thin worm, which is invariably found in the species, whether dissected in a state of confinement, or examined when killed in the forests, where they have free liberty and the choice of their own food.

## THE HORNED MONKEY.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Posteriors covered with hair.

No pouches in the jaws.

Tail prehensile.

### SYNONIMS.

SIMIA FATUELLUS, *Linn. Syst.* 42.

HORNED MONKEY, *Pennant Hist. Quad.* vol. i. p. 221.

CERCOPITHECUS EX NIGRO ET FUSCO VARIEGATUS, FASCICULIS  
DUOBUS PILORUM CAPITIS CORNICULORUM ÆMULIS. LE  
SAPAJOU CORNU, *Briffon Quad.* 138.

THE Horned Monkey is not above eleven inches long, from the tip of the nose to the insertion of the tail. Its face is of a flesh colour, but the hair on the cheeks is blackish; the lips are of a greyish white. The hair on the forehead is short and white, and terminates on each side in two long black tufts, in the form of horns, and of a woolly substance like that which covers the head of an owl. The hair that covers the top of the head is quite black; and that which surrounds the face is black mingled with red. The whole of the back and thighs are of a yellow brown; but the upper part of the arms, with the chest and belly, are of a very light yellow. The arms, from the elbow to the wrist, with the hands, legs, feet, and tail, are black. The tail is long and curly, and is entirely covered with hair; that is to say, it is not naked at the extremity.

These animals are extremely familiar, yet, when under confinement, they frequently utter a melancholy cry, expressive of their discontent. Few of them will live in Europe; and they must be kept in very hot places to preserve them at all. They are inhabitants of America.









*Proboscis Monkey of Malacca, and the Philippines, and Java.*

PROBOSCIS MONKEY.

LONG ANCHOR AFT.



## THE PROBOSCIS MONKEY.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Lower jaw furnished with pouches for the reception of food.

Buttocks (generally) naked.

Tail straight, and longer than the body.

### SYNONIMS.

SIMIA NASICA, *Daubenton, Memoire lu à l'Institut National de France.*

LE KAHAU, CERCOPITHECUS LARVATUS, *Wurmbs, Memoires de la Société de Batavia.*

LA NASIQUE, *Cuvier, Tableau Elémentaire de l'Histoire Naturelle des Animaux.*

BANTANJAN, *the Name of this Animal in its native Country.*

LE GUENON A LONG NEZ, *De Buffon, Supplem. vii. 53. tab. xi. xii.*

PROBOSCIS MONKEY, *Pennant, Syn. Quad. vol. ii. p. 322.*

AN excessively long, trunk-like nose, which projects very far beyond the mouth, has given an appellation to this singular-looking animal. It is a rare species, and one of the largest of the Monkey tribe, being three feet four inches in height, when standing erect. Its face, which is destitute of hair, is of a dark brown colour; and, from the flatness of the skull, the eyes appear very prominent. The nose is four inches long; the nostrils are placed at the extremity. The hair on the forehead and crown of the head is of a dark reddish brown; that which encircles the face is brighter, and terminates in a point at the chin. The back is also of a dark reddish brown, spotted with yellow; the breast and belly are of a reddish grey; and there is a distinct line of a lighter colour across the chest. The upper

## THE PROBOSCIS MONKEY.

part of the arms is of a brightish red, with a line of white over the shoulders; the lower parts of the arms and legs are of a yellowish grey; and the four extremities are of the same colour. The loins and tail are white: the latter is above two feet in length.

In the National Museum of France there are two individuals of this species; the one a male, the other a female. The back of the male is not spotted with yellow, agreeable to the above description; however, this is not considered as a constant character, and it is probable that their colours vary according to their age. The female in question is smaller than the male; but as they have been known to have young ones when only a foot in height, it is concluded that they begin to breed long before they have attained their full size.

The only account of the manners of these animals, which we have been able to procure, is contained in the following extract from the description of Wurmb, in the Memoirs of the Society of Batavia. "These Monkeys keep in great herds; in their cry, which is very deep, one may distinctly hear the word *kahau*, from which the Europeans, by changing the *k* into *b*, have given the animal the name of Kabau; while the natives of Pontiana, in Borneo, where it is principally found, call it Bantanjan, from the form of its nose. The brain perfectly resembles that of man; the lungs are white; there is much fat about the heart, which is almost the only part of the body where it is to be found; the stomach is very large, and of an irregular form; and, from the under jaw to the clavicles, a sack is extended under the skin.

"These animals assemble mornings and evenings, at the rising and setting of the sun, on the borders of rivers, where, in playing among the branches of the great trees, they offer an agreeable spectacle, leaping with agility the distance of fifteen or twenty feet, at the same time spreading out their hands and feet in a remarkable manner; but I have never observed them to hold their nose in leaping, as has been asserted. Their food is unknown, which makes it impossible to keep them alive."

## THE LONG-ARMED APE.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Four cutting, and two canine teeth in each jaw.

Each of the feet formed like hands, generally with flat nails, and, except in one instance, have four fingers and a thumb.

Eye-brows above and below.

### SYNONIM.

LE GRAND GIBBON, *de Buffon*, xiv. 92. *tab. ii.* *Schreber*, 78. *tab. iii.*

THE appearance of this Ape is rendered peculiarly disgusting by its arms, which are of so disproportional a length as to reach to the ground when its body is in an erect position. Its flat, swarthy face is completely surrounded with grey hairs; its eyes are large, but deeply sunk; and, exclusive of its ears and posteriors, it is covered on every part with black, rough hair; its disposition is gentle, inoffensive, and tractable; and it commonly grows to the height of four feet.

A variety of this species is noticed by Mr. Pennant, as greatly resembling the former, but differing in its coat, which is brown and grey; and being shorter of stature.

The same gentleman mentions an (A) animal (lately in the possession of a British nobleman) which was so nearly allied to this variety in shape as to be indivisible; yet its arms were shorter, and its form more elegant; its face, ears, hands, and feet, were black; but the other parts of its body were covered with silvery hairs; it was about three feet high, good-natured, vivacious, and frolicsome.

These animals are found in great numbers among the woods of Malacca, Sumatra, and the Molucca Islands; where they subsist on leaves, fruits, and barks of trees.

(A) Pennant's History of Quadrupeds, Vol. I. page 184.









TAILLESS & RINGTAIL MAUCAUCO



## THE TAILLESS MAUCAUCO.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting teeth, and two canine teeth in each jaw.

Feet formed like hands.

Visage sharp, pointed like a Fox.

### SYNONIMS.

LEMUR TARDIGRADUS, *Lin. Syst.* 44.

SIMIA UNGUIBUS INDICIS PEDUM POSTERIORUM LONGIS, INCURVIS, ET ACUTIS, *Briffon Quad.* 134.

ANIMALCULUM CYNOCEPHALUM, *Ceylonicum, Seb. Mus.* I. tab. 35.

CERCOPITHECUS, *Ceylonicus, Klein Quad.* 86.

ANIMAL ELEGANTISSIMUM, *Robinsoni, Raii Syn. Quad.* 161.

LE LORIS, *de Buffon*, xiii. 210.

THIS animal is sixteen inches long, from the nose to the rump. The head is small, and the nose sharp pointed; the ears short; the eyes surrounded first by a white circle, and then by a black one; the space between them is white: a dark ferruginous line extends from the top of the head along the middle of the back to the rump, it is bifurcated on the forehead, and each division, joining to the black circle which surrounds the eyes, makes the animal look as if it wore spectacles: the toes are destitute of hair, and furnished with flat nails, except the inner toe of each hind foot, the nails of which are long, sharp, and crooked: the body is covered all over with soft, short, and silky fur, of a reddish ash-colour: it is very inactive and slow in its motions, and, in these particulars, resembles the Sloth, though it differs from it essentially

### THE TAILLESS MAUCAUCO.

in its generic characters. It is very tenacious of its hold, and makes a plaintive noise. It frequents the woods and feeds on fruits: it will likewise devour small birds very greedily, and is fond of eggs: it inhabits Bengal and the island of Ceylon.

Mr. Pennant remarks, that the figure given by M. de Buffon, which he calls Le Loris, has a much longer visage than this; that it corresponds with Seba's figure, *tab. 35*. And that each of them is much less than the animal just described; but it is not easy to ascertain whether they differ in species, or are only varieties.

## THE RINGTAIL MAUCAUCO.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.

Feet formed like hands.

Vifage sharp pointed like a Fox.

### SYNONIMS.

LEMUR CATTÀ, *Linn. Syst.* 45.

LE MOCOCO, *de Buffon*, xiii. 173. *tab.* xxii.

MAUCAUCO, *Edw.* 197.

MOCÁWK, *Grofe's Voy.* 41.

PROSIMIA CINEREA, *Briffon Quad.* 157.

VARI, *Flacourt's Hist. Madag.* 153.

THIS animal is the most beautiful and elegant of the tribe to which it belongs; it is about the size of a Cat, but the body and limbs are longer and more slender; the top and hind part of the head are covered with hair of a dark ash colour; the back and sides incline more to red; the limbs are of a paler colour on the outside, and white within; the belly is white; the end of the nose is black; the ears are large and erect; the face white, with a black circle round each eye; the hair is all of a delicate soft contexture, very smooth to the touch, and standing almost erect like the pile of velvet; the hinder legs are considerably longer than those before, which causes it to use a kind of galloping motion; the toes are furnished with flat nails, particularly the thumbs on the hind feet. The tail is twice the length of the body, and highly beautiful and ornamental, being marked all the length of it with black and white rings placed alternately; it is raised over its back, and kept



### THE RINGTAIL MAUCAUCO.

in continual motion, when it plays ; but when it is asleep, it brings its tail over its head, and its nose to its belly. It appears to be a harmless and gentle animal, easily to be tamed when young : its cry is weak ; it loves the society of its own species, and generally, when wild, they go in troops of thirty or forty together ; it is very cleanly and good natured ; it is a restless creature, and like all four-handed animals, moves in an oblique direction, when it walks. It seems to possess all the vivacity of the Monkey, without its malice or mischief.

This animal is a native of the Island of Madagascar, and, according to Flacourt, is sometimes found white ; Cauche in his voyage to Madagascar<sup>(A)</sup> also speaks of a white kind, which, he says, grunts like swine, and is called there Amboimenes.

(A) P. 53, cited by Mr. Pennant.





TERRIER & GREYHOUND



## THE COMMON GREYHOUND.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.

Five toes before; four behind (A).

Vifage long.

### SYNONIMS.

COMMON GREHOUND, *Pennant Syn. Quad.* 147.

CANIS GRAIUS, *Linn. Syst.* 57.

CANIS VENATICUS GRAIUS, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 176.

CANIS LEPORARIUS ET SCOTICUS, *Merrett Pinax rer. nat.* 168.

LE LEVRIER, *de Buffon*, xxvii.

THIS is one of the varieties of that faithful and useful animal, the Dog ; which, though they are all derived from one common stock, differ from each other as much in their habits as in their general appearance : they are, for the most part, strongly attached to man, and are all capable of rendering him service some way or other. The variety to which our attention is at present directed, has always been considered as a companion for a gentleman, who was formerly known by his Horse, his Hawk, and his Greyhound ; and it was enacted by the forest laws of King Canute, that no person, under the rank of a gentleman, should presume to keep one.

(A) This character is invariable in the wild species, as the Wolf, the Fox, &c. but the common Dogs have often five toes on each foot.—*Pennant*.

## THE COMMON GREYHOUND.

The Greyhound contributes much to the health of his master, by inviting him to wholesome exercise, at the same time that he puts him readily in possession of an elegant and nutritious dish for his table. He is used for that kind of sport which is called *Courfing the Hare*; and to this he is particularly well adapted, by the extraordinary length of his legs, and the slenderness of his body; to which may be added, the length and sharpness of his nose, which enable him to cut the air in running, in the same manner as the sharp bills of birds assist them greatly in flying; the length of his tail is also of singular service to him in turning and guiding his course, and for these purposes he uses it like the rudder of a ship; and so necessary is this part of the animal, that, if it is cut off, he is thereby rendered unfit for the course. The acute sense of smelling which some Dogs, and particularly Hounds, possess in so eminent a degree, is denied to the Greyhound; but this apparent deficiency is amply supplied by a wonderful sharpness of sight, which he enjoys in a degree far superior to any other Dog. Could the Greyhound smell as well as he can see, it would be impossible that any Hare should ever escape him, so great is his speed; but as he only hunts by the sight, if the Hare is fortunate enough to reach a covert before she is overtaken, she saves her life; but this good fortune she seldom experiences, if the country is tolerably open. A Hare will, indeed, sometimes escape from a young, inexperienced Greyhound, by suddenly squatting behind a clod of earth, and suffering him to dart over her, when, instantly altering the direction of her course, the Greyhound is soon bewildered and loses sight of her; but an old, experienced Dog is not to be imposed on; should the Hare venture to attempt such a deception with him, aware of the trick, he instantly seizes his prey, and puts an end to her life and her fears. It is observed that the Greyhound barks but seldom, perhaps from an instinctive consciousness that it would affright the Hare, and facilitate her escape.

There are three varieties of this kind of Dog. 1. The Common English Greyhound, used for courfing, of which we have just been speaking. 2. The Oriental Greyhound, which is tall, slender, has very pendulous ears, and the tail is covered with very long hairs. 3. The Italian Greyhound, which is

## THE COMMON GREYHOUND.

small, smooth, and of a delicate structure. This little creature is of uncommon beauty, and generally a great favourite with the ladies, who permit him to have the honour of attending them in their walks: it is not, however, very common in England, the climate being too severe for its delicate constitution.

The Dog, taken in a general view, may be considered as an animal selected by man from all other quadrupeds, as his servant, his companion, and his friend; and he fills these several posts with distinguished propriety; grateful in his temper, and constant in his attachments, he seems happy when he can render his master any service, and when he cannot, he loads him with caresses; he patiently submits to chastisement for real or imaginary offences; and his attachment appears to be even increased by correction; these dispositions, it is true, vary in degree in different individuals, and seem to depend much on the treatment they receive, and the habits in which they are educated.

The sportsman's Dog partakes of his master's pleasure, and while he contributes to promote it, is himself enjoying the highest gratification: this is evident from the transport he shews at the sight of a gun, and his indefatigable ardour in the field of sport; thus endeared to each other by a participation of enjoyment, fatigue, and danger, it is no wonder that he is united to his master by an attachment which only ends with his death. The more domestic Dog is attached to the family by the care that is taken of him, the caresses he receives, and the habits of association; which he amply repays, by guarding faithfully the property of his master, even at the expence of his own life.

The Dog is highly susceptible of the impressions of education; this is evident by the wonderful sagacity of those used by shepherds and drovers, who need but a single look from their master to comprehend fully his will, which they instantly execute with the utmost cheerfulness and accuracy; and some Dogs have even been taught to compose words with letters placed before them, to perform calculations with numbers, and in many other instances to discover proofs of a highly imitative, if not intelligent faculty; not to mention those taught to dance, whose drolleries are so well known every where.



## THE COMMON GREYHOUND.

The Dog is a very diffused animal; it is found in some variety or other all over the known world; in South America multitudes of them breed in holes like Rabbits: when these are found young, they instantly attach themselves to mankind, and never again desert their masters to rejoin the society of the wild Dogs, from which they sprang<sup>(A)</sup>." Those Dogs have the appearance of the Greyhound, carry their ears erect, are very vigilant, and excellent in the chace<sup>(B)</sup>.

It appears by the accounts of Captain Cook and other late voyagers, that the flesh of the Dog is eaten by the natives of the South Sea Islands, who consider it as a great delicacy; but the Dogs which are destined to be eaten, are not suffered to feed at large, but are kept up and fattened with farinaceous diet, by which treatment they lose the strong smell so disagreeable in Dogs suffered to feed at large.

The ingenious Count de Buffon says, that all Dogs are derived from one original, which he calls *Le Chien de Berger*, or *Shepherds' Dog*; which is also sometimes called *Le Chien-Loup*, or the *Wolf-Dog*; and the reason he gives for this opinion is, that this Dog is naturally the most sensible of any. He says the amazing varieties with which we are acquainted are the result of climate, food, and cross breeding; and has given an ingenious genealogical table, in which he ascertains the results of the different combinations, to which we beg to refer the more curious reader.

(A) Narrative of the Distresses of Isaac Morris, &c. belonging to the *Wager* store-ship of Commodore Anson's Squadron, p. 27, &c. quoted by Mr. Pennant.

(B) Pennant.

## *THE TERRIER* (A).

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.

Five toes before; four behind.

Vifage long.

THIS little animal is a useful and almost constant attendant on a pack of Hounds. He possesses the sense of smelling in a much greater degree of perfection than most other Dogs: this faculty enables him to find out the game with great readiness; and his size permitting him to enter the holes of Foxes, &c. he soon forces them from their retreat, and obliges them to seek their safety in flight. The Terrier is the natural enemy of all those animals which are commonly, though improperly, called vermin; as Badgers, Polecats, Weasels, Rats, Mice, &c. It is possessed of great personal bravery, and not only attacks the Badger with great courage, but sustains the combat with determined fortitude, though it is sometimes very roughly handled by it.

There are two varieties of the Terrier, one smooth, sleek, and well proportioned; the other rough, long-backed, very strong, short-legged, and generally of a black or yellowish colour, mixed with white; whereas the former is generally of a reddish brown colour, or black, with tan-coloured legs. The dispositions of both nearly correspond, but the smooth one is neither so large, fierce, nor strong as the other.

It is said the Hound, the Harrier, and the Terrier constitute but one race; for it has been remarked, that, in the same litter, Hounds, Harriers, and

(A) The name is derived from Terra, the Earth; because he seeks his game in holes dug in the ground.

## THE TERRIER.

Terriers have been brought forth, though only one of these had been admitted to the female Hound<sup>(A)</sup>.

Mr. Hope<sup>(B)</sup> relates an anecdote of a Terrier, which shews that this animal is not only capable of repentment, and great contrivance to accomplish it, but that it is even possessed of a certain power, however limited, of combining ideas and communicating them to one of its own species, so as to produce a certain preconcerted consequence. The narrative is thus related: "Mr. M. of Whitmore in Staffordshire, used to come twice a-year to town, on some family business; and being a gentleman fond of exercise, he commonly made the journey on horseback, accompanied most part of the way by a faithful little Terrier Dog, which, for fear of losing in town, he always left to the care of my kind, good-natured landlady, Mrs. Langford, at St. Alban's; and, on his return into the country, he was sure to find his little companion well taken care of, and perfectly recovered from the fatigues of his journey. But Mr. M. calling for the Dog one time, as usual, good Mrs. Langford appeared with a woful countenance before him:—'Alas! Sir, your little Terrier is lost! and I have been fretting my heart out about him. Our great House-Dog and he had a quarrel together, and the poor Terrier was so worried and bit, before we could part them, that I verily believed he would never have got the better of it. He made a shift, however, to crawl out of the yard, and no mortal here set eyes upon him for almost a week after. He then returned; and (will you believe it, Sir?) he brought along with him another Dog, bigger by far than ours, and they both fell upon our great House-Dog, and bit him so unmercifully, that he has scarcely since been able to go about the yard, or eat his meat. After that your little Dog and his companion disappeared, and they have never since been seen at St. Alban's.' Mr. M. heard the old lady's story with no small astonishment; but he bore his loss with perfect resignation, and soon received

(A) *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

(B) *Thoughts, in Prose and Verse*, by John Hope, p. 47.



### THE TERRIER.

a reward for his philosophy. On his arrival at Whitmore, he found his little Terrier was got safe home before him; and on enquiring into circumstances, he also found, that the Terrier had been down at Whitmore, and coaxed his great Dog to follow him back to St. Alban's, where he was sure of being revenged on his enemy. These facts have been well authenticated to me, and one of the parties concerned I have often seen; I mean the little, sagacious, revengeful animal."









*Ibbeyson del.*

*J. Storer sc.*

*London. Published by W. Darton, J. Harvey, & W. Betch. December 1<sup>st</sup> 1796.*

MASTIFF  
& LION-DOG

## THE MASTIFF.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.

Five toes on the fore feet, four(A) on the hinder ones.

Vifage long.

### SYNONIMS.

CANIS MOLOSSUS, *Linn. Syst.* 57.

MASTIVUS, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 176.

LE DOGUE DE FORT RACE, *de Buffon, tab.* xlv.

THE Mastiff is a variety of the Dog kind, to which the people of Great Britain are much indebted, for his singular fidelity and care in guarding whatever property is placed under his protection, which he never fails to defend from attacks of all kinds, even at the risk of his own life; and this office he is particularly well enabled to perform, by his extraordinary size, strength, and courage. His head is large, his under lips hang down on each side, and his countenance is majestic and noble, he appears to treat all other Dogs with a contempt which clearly indicates a consciousness of his superiority over them. His disposition is generous, and he will not abuse the power with which he is intrusted, nor call it forth to action, unless provoked by injuries; and even then he will not resent trifling insults, farther than by shewing his power to do it: of this an anecdote, mentioned by Mr. Bewick, is a striking instance. "A large Dog of this kind, belonging to the late M. Ridley, Esq. of Heatton, near Newcastle, being frequently molested by a

(A) Mr. Pennant remarks that this character is invariable in the wild species of Dogs; as the Wolf, the Fox, &c. but that the common Dogs have often five toes on each foot.



## THE MASTIFF.

mongrel, and teased by its continual barking, at last took it up in his mouth by the back, and with great composure dropped it over the quay, into the river, without doing any farther injury to an enemy so much his inferior." The Mastiff is generally kept confined by a chain during the day time, and when night approaches, he is turned loose, to guard and defend the premises committed to his care; these he examines all over with great attention and accuracy, to see that all is safe, and then by his loud barkings, announces his presence, and readiness to acquit himself faithfully of the trust reposed in him. It appears from Stow's Annals (A), that the Mastiff will attack even a Lion, and an account is there given of an engagement between a Lion and three Mastiffs, in the presence of King James I. One of the Dogs being put into the Lion's den, was soon disabled: another was then set at the Lion, and presently met with the same fate: but the third instantly seized the Lion by the lip, and held him fast for some time, till at length, being terribly wounded by the Lion's claws, he was forced to quit his hold; when the Lion, who was no doubt much fatigued by the combat, declined renewing the engagement, and leaping over the Dogs, fled away into the interior part of his den. The two first Dogs did not long survive, but the third recovered and became a great favourite of the king's son.

In the time of the Roman emperors, the English Mastiffs were held in high estimation at Rome, for their strength and courage, and an officer was appointed in Britain, on purpose to breed and transport such as he thought would prove equal to the combats of the amphitheatre.

Mr. D'Obsonville relates a singular instance of the memory of a Mastiff he had brought up in India, and which accompanied him from Pondicherry to Benglour, a strong place of High Malabar, where he lost him: "Mr. Maisonpré and myself," says he, "were near three weeks on our journey thither, the distance being more than a hundred leagues by the road we took, during which we traversed plains and mountains, forded rivers and followed bye-paths; besides that, we twice made a stay. This animal, however, which had lived with me ever since he was two months old, and

(A) Stow's Annals, 1427.



## THE MASTIFF.

which most assuredly had never been in that county before, lost us at Benglour, and immediately returned to Pondicherry. He went directly to the house of M. Beylier, then commandant of artillery, my friend, and with whom I had generally lived. Now the difficulty is, not to know how the Dog subsisted upon the road, he was very strong and able to procure himself food; but by what means could he find his way, after an interval of more than a month? This then seems to be one of the instinctive faculties of many species of animals, which have the power to direct their steps and retrace their route, by efforts of memory that are to us scarcely conceivable."

Manwood<sup>(A)</sup> says, this variety of the Dog derives its name from *mase thefese*, being supposed to frighten away robbers by its tremendous voice.

(A) Manwood's Forest Law.

## THE LION DOG.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.

Five toes on the fore feet, four on the hinder ones.

Vifage long.

### SYNONIMS.

CATULUS MELITÆUS, CANIS GETULUS, SEU ISLANDICUS, *Raii*  
*Syn. Quad.* 177. *Linn. Syst.* 57.

LE CHIEN DE MALTE, OU BICHON, *de Buffon, tab. xl. fig. 1. &*

LE CHIEN LION, *fig. 2.*

SHOCK, *Pennant Syn. Quad.* 146.

THE Lion Dog is a far-removed variety of the Water Spaniel; it does not possess any of the good qualities of its progenitor, and is only sought after as a curiosity; it takes its name from its miniature resemblance of the Lion, as to external form, the hair which grows on the head and shoulders being extremely long, while that on the hinder parts is altogether as short. The nose is short, and the tail long and tufted at the end like the Lion. So far it may be thought to bear some resemblance to that noble animal; but it differs from it in almost every other instance, being remarkably small, feeble, timid, and inactive. The breed came originally from Malta, where it is found so small, that women carry it about in their sleeves. It is now become very scarce in England.







Published by W Darton, J Harvey, & W Belch London Jan<sup>y</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1798.

J. Hokey Sc.

W. W. FOUNDLAND DOG.

## THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.

Five toes before ; four behind.

Vifage long.

THIS is the largest animal of the canine species, measuring frequently upwards of six feet in length, from the nose to the extremity of the tail, which it usually carries in a curl over the rump. It is proportionably large in all its members, and possesses an uncommon degree of strength and courage; united with the greatest sagacity and fidelity to its master ; these qualities, added to the faculty of swimming in a very superior style, and diving to any depth, render this animal the most useful of the class to which it belongs. When young, it is gentle and engaging in its manners ; but, as it advances in years, its ferocity gradually increases, especially under confinement, and at length, when arrived at maturity, it becomes a most formidable, and sometimes dangerous, animal. The body is covered with long, thick hair, well calculated to resist the rigour of the climate of which it is indigenous. The toes are connected by membranes, the conformation of which is such as to enable it to swim very rapidly, and to dive with the greatest ease ; and its eager appetite for raw fish seems to bear some analogy with its attachment to the water.

This beautiful animal has been only known of late years in England ; but as it breeds very freely, and the climate seems well adapted to its constitution, it is now become pretty common, and has hitherto shewn no signs of degeneracy, nor lost any of its good qualities. It was originally brought from Newfoundland, where the inhabitants find it of essential service. Its

## THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

great strength enables it to draw considerable weights, and four of them yoked to a sledge, will trail three hundred weight of wood, with apparent ease, for the space of several miles. Their docility is no less conspicuous, in the manner of performing this service, which they execute without a driver, and having delivered their load at the destined place, return in the same order to the woods whence they were dispatched, and where their labours are commonly rewarded with a meal of dried fish.

The Newfoundland Dog is of infinite service to seafaring persons, particularly in coasting vessels, and those which navigate rivers; as, in case of any one's accidentally falling overboard, the Dog will instantly jump after the person, and either bring him safe to land, or keep him from sinking, till proper assistance be procured. Of this, numberless instances have occurred, sufficient to establish the fact beyond a possibility of doubt.

They also make excellent house or yard Dogs, and guard the premises committed to their care with the strictest fidelity. They have often been known to seize, and even kill, house-breakers, which have intruded on the houses consigned to their protection; and lately, at the royal hunt, in Windsor Forest, the Deer in chase, which was of the large red kind, in attempting to leap over the palings of a park at Warfield, was instantly seized by the throat, by a large Newfoundland Dog, which happened to be loose in the park, and severely punished for its intrusion.







*Published by W. Darton, J. Harvey, and W. Bells, London, March 1<sup>st</sup> 1799.*

**BULL DOG and POMERANIAN DOG.**

## THE BULL-DOG.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.

Five toes on the fore feet ; four on those behind.

Vifage long.

### SYNONIM.

LE DOGUE *de Buffon*, tab. xlv.

THIS variety of the Dog is not so common, or held in so high esteem now, as it used to be, when the savage diversion of bull-baiting attracted the notice of the public ; which, to the honour of humanity, is now almost entirely abolished.

The striking characters of the Bull-Dog are the following : the under jaw is longer than the upper, and the tail curls upwards ; the predominant colour is tawny ; but it is sometimes brindled, and marked with white ; and sometimes, though very rarely, entirely black or white. Savage and malignant in his nature, the Bull-Dog oft bites, in fullen silence, without giving the least warning of his approach. Inured to battle and cruelty, he is insensible of the careffes of any one, except his master ; and even these he seems eager to relinquish, for his more favourite entertainment. He is remarkably strong, in proportion to his size, and is equally fierce and cruel. Such is the strength and savage ferocity of this animal, that four of them have been found to be an over-match for a Lion ; and when they have once properly seized a Bull, nothing can make them quit their hold, but the giving way of the part, or the loss of their life. So great is their ardour for the combat, that it is impossible to restrain them from it. This is fully



### THE BULL-DOG.

confirmed by a cruel experiment, which was tried some time since at a bull-baiting, where a Bull-Dog suffered his feet to be cut off in succession, notwithstanding which, he continued to seize the Bull after each amputation ; and when all were cut off, he again attacked him with as much eagerness as if nothing had been done to him.

When the barbarous amusement of bull-baiting was in fashion, many other instances of savage fortitude were recorded of this animal, which would now scarcely be credited.

## THE POMERANIAN DOG.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.

Five toes on the fore feet ; four on those behind.

Vifage long.

### SYNONIMS.

LE CHIEN LOUP *de Buffon, tab. xxix.*

FOX DOG, *var.*

THIS variety of the Dog is nearly allied to the Shepherd's Dog ; it must, however, be allowed to have the advantage of it, in external appearances, though it falls infinitely short in point of sagacity. In its disposition, it retains more natural wild ferocity than is usual in domesticated animals ; particularly in those accustomed to be favourites, which this Dog generally is. It is not fond of caresses from any but those with whom it is acquainted, and will frequently snarl, shew its teeth, and sometimes even bite while it is stroked.

The Pomeranian Dog is covered all over with a thick coat of very long hair, which makes it look twice as large as it really is : its general colour is a dirty cream-colour ; but it is subject to varieties of black, brown, and even spotted, though these are rare. It is in general considered as a useful house dog.









Engraved by W.Darton, J.Harvey & W.Bell. London Nov. 7<sup>th</sup> 1803.

## *THE ENGLISH POINTER.*

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.

Five toes on the fore feet, four on those behind.

Visage long.

THIS variety of the Dog was unknown to our ancestors; it is not even mentioned by Linnæus, nor has it been more than noticed by any other naturalist: it was first produced in Spain, whence it was transported into England, where the breed has been assiduously improved.

The good qualities of the Pointer are held in such estimation by the sportsman, that every precaution is used to preserve the breed pure and unmixed. The greatest pains and attention are required in the education of this animal, before it can be properly broken and trained to the sport; while the Spanish Pointer receives the instructions given it with a degree of docility which is truly surprising. In short, the Spanish Pointer seems naturally to possess those instincts in high perfection, which do not discover themselves in the English Pointer, till they are called forth by a most laborious course of education. In this respect the Spanish Pointer has certainly the advantage; but then, on the other hand, the English breed is much more hardy and durable, and can support the fatigue of an extensive range much better than the Spanish. It is necessary to keep the English Pointer in practice, otherwise it will soon forget the instructions it has received. A Dog, thus educated and kept in good order, has been frequently sold for ten or twelve guineas. Its chief use is in finding out game, either for the gun or net, and pointing to the place where it lies, which a well-trained Dog will do with remarkable precision.



### THE ENGLISH POINTER.

The Setting Dog, now in general use, is a mixed breed between the English and Spanish Pointer, and consequently partakes of the good qualities of both.

Robert Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, is said to have been the first person who broke a Setting Dog to the net.

The Pointer is not so subject to canine madness as some other kinds are, and makes a very useful House Dog.





*Published by W Darton J Harvey, & W Belch London: Sept 22<sup>nd</sup> 1803.*

DALMATIAN DOG.



## THE DALMATIAN DOG.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.

Five toes before; four behind.

Vifage long.

### SYNONIM.

LE BRAQUE DE BENGAL, *de Buffon, tab. xxxiv.*

THIS is, perhaps, the most elegant and beautiful variety of the Dog. It is generally called the Danish Dog, although it is difficult to say how it came by that appellation, as Mr. Pennant seems to think Dalmatia is its native country. Some, indeed, are found in India, but they are generally small, and very ugly; and those which are bred in Europe, if carried to India, immediately degenerate, in common with all other Dogs.

The Dalmatian Dog is, at present, very common in England, where the breed is carefully preserved from mixture. It keeps up to its size and figure, and is held in high estimation, both for its elegant shape, and for the beautiful spots with which it is adorned, which vary in every individual. It is now universally received as a fashionable and genteel attendant on a carriage, which seems to be the only use made of it. It is certainly a very innocent article of luxury; but we cannot help remonstrating against the cruelty and presumption of cutting off the poor animal's ears, from an idea, that its beauty is thereby increased: as if we knew how to form the creature better than the great Creator himself!

It is remarked, that those animals, which bring forth many young ones at a birth, do not produce them so perfect as those which bring but one or

## THE DALMATIAN DOG.

two. The Dog, when first whelped, is not completely formed ; his eyes are not opened till he is ten or twelve days old, during which period the bones of the skull are incomplete, the body is puffed up, the nose is short, and the whole body but indifferently sketched out. In less than a month, the puppy begins to exercise all his senses, and, from that period, makes rapid advances to its perfection, which it attains at the age of twelve months : it goes with young nine weeks, and lives about twelve or thirteen years.

Water appears to be more necessary to the Dog than food ; he drinks frequently, though not abundantly ; and, it is imagined, he runs mad when abridged of water. This dreadful malady is the greatest inconvenience that results from the keeping this faithful domestic : this disorder, however, is not so frequent as the terrors of the timorous lead them to suppose ; and the Dog has been often accused of madness without a fair trial. Happy would it be, if a certain and infallible remedy were known for this most horrid disease ; but, it is feared, none yet discovered can be absolutely depended on. Perhaps the most probable preventative is, instantly to wash the wound with water as hot as it can be borne, and to repeat the washings incessantly for three hours.







*Published by W. Darton, and Harvey, London 1799.*

FOX.

## THE FOX.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.

Five toes before; four behind.

Visage long.

### SYNONIMS.

CANIS VULPES, *Linn. Syst.* 59.

CANIS FULVUS, *Briffon. Quad.* 173.

VULPES, *Gefner Quad.* 966. *Raii. Syn. Quad.* 177.

FUCHS, *Klein Quad.* 73.

FOX, *Brit. Zool.* 1. 58.

LE RENARD, *de Buffon*, vii. 75. *tab.* vi.

THE Fox, the Wolf, and the Dog are in general so like each other, in their external and internal structure, that it is almost impossible to form an accurate idea of either from bare description.

The internal parts of the Fox greatly resemble those of the Dog. His external form and appearance, however, differ considerably from that animal, to which he is in many respects nearly related: his head is larger in proportion, and his ears shorter: his eyes are situated more oblique, and his tail is more bushy: he has a strong, offensive smell, which is peculiar to his species, and which the Dog has not: he differs also from the dog in his disposition: crafty and suspicious by nature, he is never entirely tamed, or rendered familiar and domestic, but is always forced to be confined, and soon dies of chagrin at the loss of his liberty.



## THE FOX.

The grand object of the Fox is self preservation, he, therefore, never trusts to his speed or cunning, but always takes care to provide for himself a sure asylum, to retreat to, in case of danger: in chusing this, safety is not his only object; he usually selects the edge of a wood, in the neighbourhood of some farm or village; here he passes his day, though not idly, for as soon as sleep has taken off the fatigue of the preceding night's excursions, he listens attentively to the crowing of the Cocks and cackling of the Hens, marks their abodes, to direct his attack by night; and those who are imprudent enough to ramble too far from their home by day, are in imminent danger from his subtilty and vigilance; these he scents at a distance, and creeping flyly towards them, chuses his time of attack so judiciously, that he seldom returns without his booty. When he gets into a hen-roost by night, he kills all he can come at, and retreating with as much as he can carry off, hides his prey at some convenient distance, and presently returns for more, which he likewise hides, though in a different place, and then continues his visits, until he has either carried off all, or is disturbed by the approach of day or otherwise, when he instantly retires to his den.

The Fox is extremely voracious, and, besides flesh, will greedily devour milk, cheese, butter, eggs, fruit, and particularly grapes, of which he is so fond, that he soon becomes fat by eating them. Poultry, Leverets, and Partridges seem to be his dainty morsels, but when he cannot find these in plenty, he devours Serpents, Toads, Lizards, Rats, and Mice in abundance, and thus he renders the farmer one piece of service, as a sort of compensation for the rest of his depredations. He frequently disappoints the fowler, by visiting the snares he has set early in the morning, and artfully taking from them the birds which are caught. Crabs, Insects, and even Hedge-Hogs are sometimes his prey; and he will attack bee-hives and wasps'-nests for the sake of what he can find to eat; it is true he frequently meets with so rough a reception as to force him to retire, that he may roll on the ground and crush those which are stinging him; having thus rid himself of his troublesome companions, he instantly returns to the charge, and obliges



## THE FOX.

them at length to forfake their combs, and leave them to him as the reward of his victory (A).

The Fox enjoys the sense of smelling with more acuteness than the Wolf, and the organs of his voice are most flexible and perfect: he yelps, barks, and often utters a mournful cry like the Peacock. During the winter season, and more especially in frosty weather, he is continually yelping, but is almost entirely silent in summer, at which time he sheds his hair. He sleeps very sound, and lies in a round position like a Dog; but when he only wants to rest himself, he lies flat on his belly with his legs stretched out, and in this posture watches for birds, who no sooner perceive him than they set up shrill, discordant cries, to warn their companions of his presence. Magpies and Jays are particularly observed to give this kind of alarm at his approach, and they will even follow him a considerable way, constantly repeating their cries (B). The hunters know this fact, and avail themselves of it, to discover where their game is concealed.

The female Fox brings forth from four to six young ones every year; she goes with young about six weeks, during which time she seldom stirs out, but busies herself in preparing a proper bed for them, and making it as secure as possible. If she finds they have been disturbed in her absence, she removes them, one by one, to a place of greater security. Dr. Goldsmith (C) relates a remarkable instance of this animal's parental affection, which he says happened near Chelmsford in Essex. "A she Fox that had, as it should seem, but one cub, was unkennelled by a gentleman's Hounds, and hotly pursued. In such a case, when her own life was in imminent peril, one would think that it was not a time to consult the safety of her young; however, the poor animal, braving every danger, rather than leave her cub behind to be worried by the Dogs, took it up in her mouth, and ran with it in this manner for some miles. At last, taking her way through a farmer's yard, she was assaulted by a Mastiff, and at length obliged to drop her cub, which was taken up by the farmer." We are happy to add, that this affectionate creature escaped the pursuit, and at last got off in safety.

(A) Buffon.

(B) Buffon.

(C) Goldsmith's Hist. Vol. III. p. 330.

## THE FOX.

The Fox affords high entertainment to those who are fond of hunting, and the Dogs, from their natural aversion to this animal, prefer the chace of it even to that of the Hare or the Stag. A large kind of Harrier or Hound is generally used for this sport, assisted by Terriers, which, being smaller, follow the Fox into his kennel, and attack him there. As soon as the Fox finds himself pursued, he instantly makes towards his hole, and penetrating to the bottom of it, loses for a time the dreadful sound of his enemies: but the whole pack soon arriving at the spot, redouble their cries, and the little Terrier courageously ventures in. If the kennel is under a rock or the roots of trees, as is often the case, the Fox bids defiance to his enemies, and remains there perfectly secure, the Terrier being no match for him at the bottom of his den; nor can he be dug out of it by the huntsmen. But the usual way of hunting the Fox is, to carry him in a bag to some open country, and then turn him loose in sight of the Hounds; the scene which follows is too well known to need explanation. When all retreat to his kennel is cut off, his stratagems and shifts to escape are as surprising as they are various. He always takes to the most woody parts of the country, and prefers the paths which are most embarrassed with thorns and briars. He runs in a direct line before the Hounds, and at no very great distance from them; and, if hard pushed, seeks out the low, wet grounds, where the scent will be less apt to lie; being at last overtaken, he becomes obstinately desperate, and defends his life in silence to the last gasp.

Of all the wild animals, the Fox is the most subject to variety from the influence of climate. It is well known that the generality of Foxes in England are red; there are, however, three varieties found in Great Britain, which differ rather in size than colour. The Greyhound Fox is the largest, tallest, and boldest, and will attack a grown Sheep. The Mastiff Fox is less, but stronger. The Cur Fox is the least and most common, and does the greatest mischief to the husbandman and farmer. This kind is more universally diffused than any other, being found in Europe and the temperate parts of Asia and America, but rarely in Africa. In the cold regions, towards the pole, Foxes are found of various beautiful colours, and their fur

## THE FOX.

of excellent quality; their skins are purchased with great avidity, for the sake of their warmth and beauty, and form a considerable article of commerce. The skins of blue Foxes are very scarce and valuable; but the black ones are most esteemed, and are frequently sold for forty or fifty crowns each. The hair of these animals grows in so singular a manner, that it is not possible to tell which way the grain lies; for if the skin is held by the head, the hair falls down smooth and even towards the tail; and, if it is held by the tail, the hair instantly takes a contrary direction, equally regular. In Siberia and Kamtschatka, Foxes are caught by different devices, for the sake of their skins; and it is there remarked, that the most valuable Foxes are the most cunning and difficult to be taken. The general method of catching them, is either by poison, traps, or bows; but they are so cunning, that great address is necessary to accomplish the end. “ (A) The Kuriles, who live upon the Lopatka, catch Foxes in a manner peculiar to themselves. They have a net made of whale’s beards, composed of several rings; this is spread upon the ground, and to a ring in the middle they bind a Magpie; round the net is drawn a cord, the ends of which are held by a person concealed in a pit near at hand, who, when the Fox springs upon the bird, draws the cord, and gathers together the net, which furrounds the Fox, as a drag net does a fish.”

The Fox bites with great severity, like the Wolf, and his bite is very dangerous and difficult to cure.

(A) Kraffeninicoff’s History of Kamtschatka, by Grieve, p. 96.









*Published by W.Darton, J.Harvey, & W.Bell, London August 1.178.*

WOLF.



## THE WOLF.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Two canine, and six cutting teeth in each jaw.

Five toes before, four behind.

Visage long.

### SYNONIMS.

CANIS LUPUS, *Linn. Syst.* 58.

WOLF, *Brit. Zool.* 1. 61. *tab.* i.

LUPUS, *Gefner Quad.* 634. *Ravi Syn. Quad.* 176.

CANIS EX GRISEO FLAVESCENS, *Briffon Quad.* 173.

LE LOUP, *de Buffon*, vii. 39. *tab.* i.

CANIS SYLVESTRIS, *Rzackinsky Hist. Polon.* p. 219.

ALTHOUGH the Wolf so much resembles the Dog, both in his external and internal form, as to induce some naturalists to consider him as the same animal, in its savage state of freedom, yet no two animals can have a stronger antipathy to each other; the sight, and even the scent of a Wolf, makes a young Dog shudder, and come trembling to his master for protection. The Dog and the Wolf never meet without either flying or fighting, and the combat generally ends in the death of one or both; if the Wolf conquer, he tears and devours his adversary; the Dog, more generous, contents himself with the victory, and leaves his enemy where he falls, equally despised and hated. In short the Wolf seems to possess all the bad qualities of the Dog, without any of his good ones.

The Wolf is about three feet seven inches in length, from the tip of his nose to the insertion of his tail, and about two feet five inches high. His eyes are situated more obliquely in his head than those of the Dog, and his

## THE WOLF.

eye-balls are of a fiery-green colour, which greatly contributes to the fierce and formidable air with which he is so strongly marked. His ears are sharp and erect; his jaws and teeth are large and strong; his tail long and bushy, bending inwards between his hind legs. His body is covered with long harsh hair, the colour of which is a mixture of brown, black, and grey, with a tinge of yellow; beneath the hair he is well clothed with an ash-coloured fur, which enables him, without inconvenience, to endure the severity of the climates he inhabits.

The Wolf is naturally dull and cowardly, but being driven from the habitations of man, and obliged to live in the forest, where he finds but few animals to satisfy his rapacious appetite, he is often on the brink of starving. Impelled thus by necessity, he becomes regardless of danger, and boldly attacks those animals which are under man's protection. Lambs, Sheep, and even Dogs, or any animal he can carry off, are equally his prey. These depredations he renews, till having been harassed and intimidated by the Dogs, he becomes prudent by experience, hides himself during the day, and only ventures out by night, when numbers of them, assembled together, prowl round the villages, destroying every creature they meet. Possessed of great strength in the muscles of his neck and jaws, the Wolf runs off with a Sheep or Lamb with the greatest facility. Indeed, sheep-folds have always been devoted to scenes of his devastation and carnage; and when he perceives, by his exquisite smell, that the flocks are housed, he undermines the threshold of the door with his claws, where he enters to the terror and destruction of the harmless, fleecy tribe, displaying the most ferocious and savage cruelty, by immolating all he finds, ere he carries any off, or his thirst for blood seems satiated. It has been asserted that, when the Wolf has once tasted human blood<sup>(A)</sup>, he always prefers it to any other; this prevailing notion has given rise to many superstitious stories. The old Saxons imagined it was possessed by some evil spirit, and called it the Were-Wolf, or Man-Wolf<sup>(B)</sup>, and, to this day, the French peasants entertain similar notions.

(A) Pennant.

(B) Mr. Verstegan, who wrote in the year 1634, gives the following curious account of this sort of superstition, "The Were-Wolves," says he, "are certain forcerers, who having annoynted their bodies, with

## THE WOLF.

Although the Wolf is the most gluttonous of quadrupeds, devouring even his own species, when pressed by hunger, his rapacity does not exceed his cunning; always suspicious and mistrustful, he imagines every thing he sees is a snare laid to betray him. If he find a Rein-Deer tied to a post, to be milked, he dares not approach, for fear the animal should be placed there only to entrap him; but no sooner is the Deer set at large, than he instantly pursues and devours it (A).

The female produces five or six, and sometimes even nine at a litter (B); they are brought forth with the eye-lids closed, and nourished with the mother's milk for some weeks; when they acquire strength, she teaches them to eat flesh, by chewing it for them, and early inures them to slaughter, by bringing birds or small animals, half dead, with which they are instructed to play as a Cat with a Mouse, till at last the victims receive the *coup de grace*, and are devoured. The cubs seldom quit the den till they are near two months old, nor leave their dam till they have shed their first teeth, and completed the new set, which does not happen before they attain the age of ten or twelve months. The mother, now considering them sufficiently trained in the means of defence, and capable of providing for themselves, deserts them, to bring up a new family.

The Wolf sleeps as soon as he has filled his belly, or is fatigued, and for this refreshment he prefers the day to the night; like the Dog, he is easily

an oymtment which they make by the instinct of the divell: and putting on a certayne inchaunted girdle, doe not only unto the view of others, seeme as Wolves, but to their own thinking have both the shape and nature of Wolves, so long as they weare the sayd girdle. And they doe dispose themselves as very Wolves, in wourrying, and killing, and most of humane creatures.

“Of such, sundry have been taken, and executed in sundry parts of Germany and the Netherlands. One Peter Stump, for being a Were-Wolf, and having killed thirteen children, two women, and one man, was at Bedbur, not farre from Cullen, in the yeere 1589, put unto a very terrible death. The flesh of divers parts of his body was pulled out with hot iron tongs, his armes, thighes, and legges broken on a wheele, and his body lastly burnt. He dyed with very great remorse, desiring that his body might not be spared from any torment, so his soule might be saved.” *Verstigan's Antiq.* p. 237.

It is not long since the punishment of death was inflicted in this country, under the idea of witchcraft, when confessions of imaginary crimes were often extorted from the poor distracted victims of this fatal superstition.

(A) Dict. Raifon.

(B) Buffon.



## THE WOLF.

awakened. He bears hunger better than thirst, and will live four or five days without food, provided he is well supplied with water.

Hunting the Wolf is a favourite diversion among the great men in some countries, for which purpose they use Greyhounds, which are let fly at him in leashes, one after the other. He defends himself well, threatens them on all sides, and frequently escapes, unless the hunters come in time to the assistance of the Dogs, and dispatch him with their cutlasses. He is also frequently taken in pitfalls, where he is so confounded, that he may be either killed or taken alive without much danger, though at other times he enjoys his senses in the highest degree of perfection.

Wolves inhabit the continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; they formerly abounded in Great Britain, but have long since been destroyed. King Edgar is said to have been the first who attempted to rid this kingdom of them, by accepting a number of Wolves heads as a punishment for certain crimes(A). Notwithstanding which, they continued increasing till the time of Edward I. when they again became the object of royal attention, and one Peter Corbet was vested with powers to superintend and assist in the destruction of them, till at length the breed was totally extirpated. They were not entirely destroyed in Ireland, till the year 1710, though their Wolf-Dogs have been so celebrated.

The Wolf is subject to great variety of colour, disposition, and size, according to the climate in which he is bred. Some are found quite black, some white, and some inclining to yellow. The Wolves of Senegal are much larger and more savage than those found in Europe. Those of Egypt, on the other hand, are smaller and certainly not so ferocious, for they are there taught to dance and play anticks, which confer on them an imaginary value, being often sold for four or five hundred crowns(B).

No part of the Wolf is of use, except his skin and fur; he respire a most foetid vapour; and his flesh is universally disliked. "In short, every way offensive, a savage aspect, a frightful howl, an insupportable odour, a perverse disposition, fierce habits, he is hateful while living, and useless when dead(C)."

(A) Brit. Zoology, p. 62.

(B) Goldsmith.

(C) Buffon.





SPOTTED HYENA



## THE SPOTTED HYÆNA.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw.

Four toes on each foot.

Tail short, a transverse orifice between it and the anus.

### SYNONIMS.

JACKALL, or WILD DOG, *Bosman's Guinea*, 293.

QUUMBENGO, *Churchill's Voy.* v. 486.

TIGER-WOLF, *Kolben's Cape*, ii. 108.

SPOTTED HYÆNA, *Pennant's Syn. Quad.* 119.

HYÆNA, or CROCUTA, *Ludolph. Æth.* 57.

CANI-APRO-LUPO-VULPES, *Deslandes Hist. de l'Acad.* xxviii. 50. 8vo. edit.

THIS animal greatly resembles the Striped Hyæna in its form and habits, although it is evidently a distinct species, and is not so courageous. It appears to have been undistinguished by naturalists till lately, and we are obliged to Mr. Pennant for the first accurate delineation and account of it. Its general colour is a reddish brown, marked with distinct, round, black spots, with transverse, black bars on the hind-legs; its head is large and flat, ornamented with long whiskers over each eye, and on the lips; its face and the upper part of its head are black: its ears are short and pointed, black on the outside and ash-coloured within. The top of the back and neck are furnished with a short, black mane.

It is very common at the Cape of Good Hope, where the inhabitants call it the *Tiger-Wolf*. Dr. Sparrman describes it as a formidable, mischievous, and cruel animal. It lurks near the farm houses, where cattle are kept, and prowls

## THE SPOTTED HYÆNA.

about for its prey, sending forth the most horrid yells every night. The farmers guard their cattle by large Dogs, of which the Hyæna, though larger and stronger, is much afraid, and will not face them if it can avoid it. Neither will it dare to attack Oxen, Horses, or any of the larger animals, whilst they defend themselves, or even if they do not seem afraid.

It sometimes attempts to disperse a herd of cattle, by its hideous roaring; in which, if it succeeds, it pursues one of them, and soon disables it by a deadly bite, and then devours it.

The Hottentots were formerly much molested by these animals, which were so bold as to attack their huts, and carry off their children; but the introduction of fire-arms has put an end to these depredations. It is certain, however, that numbers of these animals attend almost every dark night about the shambles, at the Cape, to carry off the offals and bones left there by the inhabitants, who take care never to disturb their scavengers; the Dogs too, who, at other times, are in a continual state of enmity with them, never then molest them, and it is remarked that they are seldom known to do any mischief on these occasions.

The howlings of the Hyæna are dreadful and alarming beyond description, and an ingenious writer (A) remarks, that, “perhaps, Nature has kindly impressed this involuntary disposition to yelling upon this animal, that every living creature might be upon its guard, and secure it from the attacks of so cruel an enemy.” Whatever the physical reason may be, it appears that a disposition to yelling or howling in the night is absolutely implanted in this animal by Nature, as a young one, which Dr. Sparrman saw at the Cape, though it had been brought up tame by a Chinese resident there, and was then chained, was said to be silent in the day time, but very often in the night was heard to emit the yelling cry peculiar to its species. In compensation for this faculty, by which the animal is, as it were, obliged to give warning of its own approach, it is, on the other hand, actually possessed of a power, in some degree, to imitate the cries of other animals; by which means it often succeeds in deceiving and attracting Lambs, Calves, Foals, &c.

### THE SPOTTED HYÆNA.

The peasants in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope say, that this animal is possessed of great sagacity, and that a party of them, half flying and half defending themselves, will decoy a whole pack of Dogs to follow them to the distance of a gun shot or two from the farm, with a design to give the rest of their companions an opportunity to come out from their retreat, and carry off sufficient booty both for themselves and their flying brethren, before the Dogs can return to prevent them.

The voracious gluttony of this animal is a striking instance of the provident care of the great Creator, who has furnished it with a disposition to consume every animal substance it meets with. Were it not for the ravenous and insatiable appetite of the Tiger-Wolf, the flowery fields of the Cape would soon become loathsome and disfigured with the carcases of all kinds of game which graze and die there successively; they serve likewise to keep up the necessary equilibrium in the increase of the animal kingdom; so that it may not exceed the supplies afforded it by the vegetable part of the creation.

Dr. Sparrman relates a story of this animal, the truth of which he does not vouch, it is, however, diverting enough, we shall therefore make no apology for introducing it. “One night, at a feast, near the Cape, a trumpeter, who had got himself well filled with liquor, was carried out of doors, in order to cool and sober him. The scent of him soon attracted a Tiger-Wolf, which threw him on his back, and dragged him along with him like a corpse, and consequently a fair prize, up towards Table Mountain. Mean time, however, our drunken musician awaked, sufficiently sensible to know the danger of his situation, and to sound the alarm with his trumpet, which he carried fastened to his side. The wild beast, as may easily be imagined, was not less frightened in his turn.” Any person but a trumpeter in such a situation would doubtless have furnished the Tiger-Wolf with a supper.









STRIPED HYENA.



## THE STRIPED HYÆNA.

---

### GENERIC CHARACTERS.

Six cutting teeth, and two canine teeth, in each jaw.

Four toes on each foot.

Tail short; a transverse orifice between it and the anus.

### SYNONIMS.

*ταῖνα*, *Arist. Hist. An.* lib. vi. c. 32.

LUPUS MARINUS, *Belon Aquat.* 33. *Gesner Quad.*

TAXUS PORCINUS, *Kämpfer Amæn. Exot.* 411.

DUBHA, *Shaw's Travels*, 246.

CANIS HYÆNA, *Linn. Syst.* 58.

L'HYÆNA, *de Buffon*, ix. 268. *tab.* xxv.

THERE are two animals which bear the name of Hyæna, the Striped and the Spotted; the former is the subject now treated of. As it appears to have been but imperfectly known to the Greeks and Latins, it is not to be wondered that the accounts they give of it are replete with the most ridiculous absurdities; as, that it changes its sex and colour, &c. but the diligent observations of more modern naturalists have entirely exploded all such fabulous nonsense, and its history and properties are now as well ascertained as those of any other wild beast.

The characters of this animal are so singular and strongly marked, that it is impossible to mistake them. It differs from most quadrupeds, in having only four toes on each foot. The fore-legs are longer than the hind ones, its ears are pointed and devoid of hair, and the look of its eyes is remarkably wild, accompanied with a peculiar, fullen fierceness. They shine

## THE STRIPED HYÆNA.

in the dark; hence it is probable that it can see as well by night as day. Its head is broad and flat, and the nose is shorter in proportion than that of the Wolf. Its body is covered with long, coarse, ash-coloured hair, marked with long black stripes, which are disposed in waves from the back downwards, and are highly ornamental; the legs are likewise adorned with some of these stripes placed crosswise. The back is furnished with a bristly mane, extending from the head to the tail, which, added to the stooping posture in which it holds its head, gives it something of the appearance of a Hog. It is probable that it owes its name to this circumstance, the Greek word *hũaina*, by which they distinguished this animal, being derived from *hus*, a Sow. Its tail is short, and well filled with long, bushy hair, which is sometimes of one colour and sometimes barred with black. This animal has an opening just under the tail, like the Badger, which leads to a sort of pouch, furnished in the inside with glands, which secrete a thick substance, not unlike civet, but of a rank, disagreeable smell; this might perhaps furnish the ancients with the idea that it changed its sex. The Hyæna resembles the Wolf in many particulars, but it possesses more cunning and malice, and is more voracious and cruel. Its disposition is so extremely ferocious, that it can never be tamed, though taken when young. When it cannot procure other provisions, it invades the sacred mansions of the dead, ransacks the graves, and devours the putrid bodies they contain, even though they have been long buried.

Its courage is not inferior to its rapacity. It boldly enters the lists with much larger quadrupeds, and fights with great obstinacy. It fears neither the Lion nor Panther, will often attack the Ounce, and is in general victorious. Kæmpfer relates that he saw one which had put two Lions to flight, regarding them with the utmost coolness.

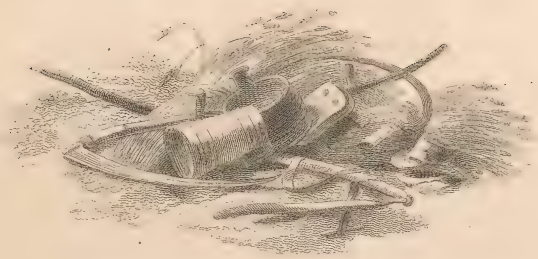
The voice of the Hyæna is very singular; the beginning of it somewhat resembles the groaning of a human voice, which gradually changes to a noise not unlike that made by a violent effort to vomit.

Savage and unfociable in its manners, it delights to lurk in caverns and clefts of rocks, or in holes in the earth, which it digs like the Fox; these are

### THE STRIPED HYÆNA.

its gloomy abodes during the day, and it never forsakes them till the approach of night favours its horrid depredations; it then rushes furiously on all kinds of cattle, and will sometimes attack men: it ravages sheepfolds, and destroys whatever comes in its way, with insatiable voracity: in short, it is ferocious without generosity, and cruel from innate principle; when it can get no other food, it will eat the roots of plants and tender shoots of palm trees. It is ever growling, except when receiving its food; it then erects the bristles on its back, its eyes glisten, and it shews its teeth, and appears truly frightful.

This animal inhabits Asiatic Turkey, Syria, Persia, Barbary, and the internal parts of Africa. The superstitious Arabs have a notion that its head may be applied to magical purposes, to prevent which they always bury that part.













X6  
3000

2 vol

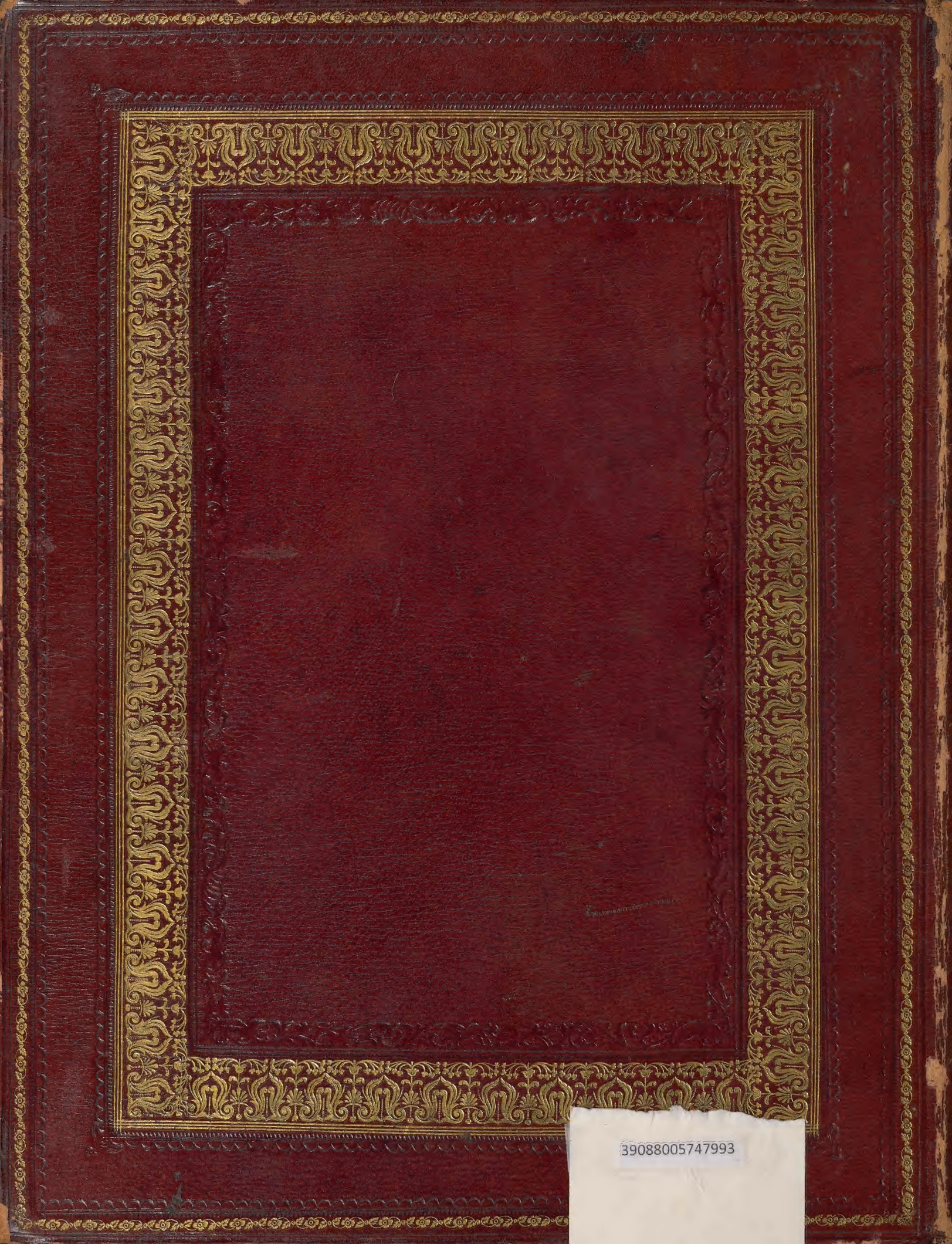












39088005747993